"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are rain or snow, cooler, high northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,426. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market depressed.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.01; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34c.; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

FOREIGN.—The British officer and twelve men of Gen. Westmacott's division in India who were reported missing after the disastrous retreat in the Maidan Valley were killed by the enemy. Vesuvius has increased its activity since the eruption began on Monday, and is belching columns of smoke and flame from the central crater. Two steamers are ashore in the Clyde, owing to the dense fog, and the State of Nebraska is overdue. The President of the Austrian Reichsrath declined to entertain a series of motions for a roll call, declaring it was his duty not to treat the rules of procedure as though they were established for purposes of obstruction. The court-martial in Athens trying one of the officers charged with responsibility for the torpedo scandal refused to call Prince George as a witness. King Oscar of Sweden and others have subscribed money for a polar expedition in 1898, to be in charge of Prof. Nathorst, the geologist. Germany is fitting out a warship to proceed to Haiti and enforce the claim for indemnity in the Luederz case. The bubonic plague has attacked monkeys in India. The Berlin police dispersed a meeting of Anarchists held to celebrate the anniversary of the Haymarket Square executions in Chicago.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Assemblyman Patrick F. Trainor will introduce a bill to create the State of Manhattan out of sixteen of the eastern counties of the State of New York.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union met to take preliminary steps toward permanent organization. A four years' campaign of education will be made, and Mayor-elect Van Wyck's administration will be seconded.

John E. Milholland returned to the city from Washington after an interview with President McKinley and reported to the independent Republicans that the President would never again appoint any person to office from this State without the approval of the independent faction.

Secretary Sherman and Premier Laurier of Canada yesterday held the first of a series of conferences with a view of bringing about a settlement of the various pending questions which have caused friction between the United States and Canada. The report that Great Britain is opposed to the granting of customs concessions by Canada to the United States was denied. Officials of the United States Agricultural Department are, however, opposed to any arrangement which will admit the agricultural products of Canada to competition with those of this country. At the Bering Sea sealing conference yesterday statistics were presented by the representatives of the United States showing that the seal herds are decreasing rapidly in numbers.

Page 2.

The Congressional committee on the proposed repeal of the tax on alcohol used in the arts heard the evidence of business men interested in the subject at the Murray Hill Hotel.

The repairs on the gunboat Newport were completed. She will sail for Nicaragua next week with Admiral Walker and the Board of Inspection which will investigate the affairs of the canal and make surveys of the Nicaraguan country.

The Presbytery of New Brunswick yesterday accepted the withdrawal of Prof. Shields, of Princeton University, who signed the application for a liquor license for Princeton Inn. A resolution was adopted calling the attention of Presbyterians to the rule of the church respecting the liquor traffic.

The cases of Samuel Kreiser, Jacob N. H. Matossian, Grace Mathael, Mychran Yuzukjian, Hartin Kasabian, James Marashlian, and William O'Donnell, charged with conspiracy in running "fake" auctions, were postponed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday on an affidavit from Register-elect Fromme, counsel for Kreiser, that he was too fatigued from the late campaign to defend the case.

Page 3.

Several persons in Brooklyn were made ill by eating pudding supposed to have been poisoned by impure milk.

Mrs. Anna Jackson of 948 Amsterdam Avenue committed suicide because her two children made slow progress at school.

The new wing added to Teachers College, and known as the Milbank Memorial, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, which the donor, Joseph Milbank, attended.

In Herkimer County yesterday the Board of Supervisors declared E. La Grange Smith, Republican, elected to the Assembly by a plurality of eighteen votes. His seat may be contested.

A test was made at the navy yard of the automatic life-saving davits invented by James McKinnon. They worked satisfactorily, and the naval men were well pleased with the test.

The anti-Platt leaders assert that they will take no part in any plan for reorganizing the Republican Party that does not include the retirement of Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg as Chairman of the County Committee.

P. M. Stewart and Howard P. Okie, Citizens' Union candidates for the Assembly and Alderman, respectively, will apply to the Supreme Court to-day, through their counsel, Horace E. Deming, for an injunction to restrain the County Board of Canvassers of the election returns from canvassing the returns of the Nineteenth Assembly District, in which, they claim, there were made many errors in the count of the votes cast on Nov. 2.

Page 4.

A Williamsburg woman drove from her home at the point of a revolver two City Marshals who came with authority to evict her. She was arrested and discharged with a warning.

Page 5.

The rumors that the Metropolitan Railroad Company and the Third Avenue line would jointly use the Amsterdam Avenue tracks was denied by the officials of the latter company.

Page 7.

Henry Augustus Hurlbut, one of the best-known men in business and financial circles of this city, died suddenly from heart disease. He was one of the Vice Presidents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and active in many financial institutions.

Mrs. John A. Lowery, who was Miss Ellen L. Prince, and Commissioner of Education James Speyer, head of the banking firm of Speyer & Co., were married at noon yesterday, in the home of the bride, 32 West Thirty-fifth Street, Bishop Potter officiating. Edgar Speyer, the bridegroom's brother, came from London to attend him as best man, and gave the bride a diamond girdle. They will make their home at 257 Madison Avenue.

Page 12.

In the Fritz Meyer murder trial the prosecution succeeded in introducing evidence showing that the prisoner admitted shooting Policeman Smith.

From the three designs submitted in the final competition for a building for the New York Public Library, the plan of Carrere & Hastings was selected by the trustees.

Civil Justice William F. Moore was thrashed in Sixth Avenue with an umbrella wielded by Mrs. Abraham Levon, who claims to have lost money through him in a real estate transaction.

The crew of the Massachusetts went through a battle drill at the Navy Yard and trained their batteries on an imaginary foe. The ship was cleared for action in a few minutes.

Among other papers read at the fifth general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers was one by William B. Cowles upon the watertight door problem, in which the defects of the ordinary appliances and the advantages of the "long-arm system" invented by him were set forth.

Charles Koch and Alfred Marks, editor and advertising agent, respectively, of The Retail Grocers' Advocate, were arrested on the charge of extorting $2,000 from Mr. Sperry of the firm of Sperry & Hutchinson, 320 Broadway, for the suppression of an article. Marked bills paid them by Mr. Sperry were found in their possession.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
News of the Railroads.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 5.

LAURIER MEETS SHERMAN

The Canadian Premier and the Secretary of State Discuss Troublesome Questions.

GENERAL AGREEMENT DESIRED

Cordial Sentiments Expressed by the Representatives of Both Countries—Great Britain Not Opposed to Customs Concessions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary Sherman and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, this afternoon began the first of a formal series of conferences for the purpose of bringing about an agreement by which as many as possible of the questions now causing friction between the United States and the Dominion of Canada may be adjusted amicably by treaty or otherwise. These conferences will be independent of the Bering Sea seal fisheries conference, which was the immediate occasion for the Canadian Premier's present visit to Washington.

The conference this afternoon was brought about by a note which Secretary Sherman this morning sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier asking him if it would be convenient to the latter to meet the Secretary this afternoon, the Canadian Premier responding in the affirmative. The conference accordingly began at 1:30 P. M. in the State Department.

Mr. Sherman and Sir Wilfrid were together for two hours. The discussion was devoted to the consideration of the many important questions affecting the general relations between the United States and Canada. In such a discussion the Secretary of State and the Canadian Premier found themselves in much accord. Mr. Sherman long has favored the most cordial relations between the United States and Canada, having been, while in the Senate, the author of several resolutions in that direction. Sir Wilfrid has been the conspicuous exponent of the same view in Canada.

It was realized on both hands, however, that the discussion now opened was not one that could bring immediate results, as many of the border controversies are of long standing and many practical difficulties are in the way of settlement. The purpose, however, was to approach the general subject in a spirit of friendliness and allow this to develop ways and means for dealing with the numerous questions relating to both countries—namely, border immigration, reciprocity, fishery rights, the railway bonding privilege, and others of less importance.

In view of cable reports from London that Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Salisbury Cabinet, had expressed to Lord Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, strong disapproval of any move by Sir Wilfrid Laurier looking to placing the United States on the same basis as Great Britain in tariff affairs, the matter was called to the attention of the Canadian officials. In response, an authoritative statement was made that no such disapproval had been expressed by the imperial authorities, and that Lord Aberdeen had received no such notification from Mr. Chamberlain or any other source. His Lordship was with the members of the Laurier party up to the time they left Ottawa, and no mention was made of any such disapprobation from imperial quarters.

BERING SEA CONFERENCE.

Figures Showing the Destruction of the Seal Herds by Indiscriminate Slaughter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—At to-day's session of the Bering Sea conference the report of Prof. Lucas upon the habits of the seal was read, as were also the reports of Messrs. Jordan, Thompson, and Macoun. The reports of Profs. Jordan and Thompson had not been exchanged heretofore. The papers led to considerable discussion, which was generally speaking, of an amicable character, although some marked differences of opinion were expressed.

To-day's conference began at 11 o'clock, with a full representation of the British, Canadian, and American officials. For the first time the statistics of the catch of seals for the present year were available. These were compiled by the American officials and brought out prominently two features which were regarded as most important in supporting the American contention, namely, that the catch had fallen off about one-half during the present season, showing conclusively in the opinion of the American experts that the seal herd was being rapidly wiped out; and, second, that the catch of seals from the American islands in Bering Sea was about 15 to 1, as between the Canadian sealers under the British flag and American sealers. The same proportion was shown to exist throughout the waters of the North Pacific.

In detail the figures for this season's catch, now made available for the first time, are as follows: Total catch of seals in the North Pacific for the present season, 38,700, against 73,000 last year. The total catch this year is divided as follows: Taken by British vessels, 30,800; by American vessels, 4,100; by Japanese vessels, 3,800. The catch in Bering Sea, which is that portion of the North Pacific in which the United States is interested, is 16,650 for the present season, against 29,500 last season, a reduction of about one-half. Of the catch in Bering Sea British vessels took 15,000 and American vessels 1,050. The figures make no distinction between British and Canadian vessels, as practically all the sealing is done by Canadian vessels, which, however, are nominally classed as British.

The falling off of about one-half in the total catch, both in Bering Sea and the North Pacific is said to be most significant. The present season is a better one, the experts say, for the taking of seals than last season. The same regulations apply this season as last. Under these circumstances it is said that the conclusion to be drawn from this year's figures is that the seal herd has been greatly reduced by indiscriminate slaughter at the alarming rate of about one-half in the last year.

LAURIER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

President McKinley Entertains the Canadian Visitors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier; Sir Louis Davies, the Minister of Marine of Canada, and the other officials who are taking part in the Bering Sea negotiations, were entertained at dinner by President McKinley at the Executive Mansion to-night. The list of guests was confined to gentlemen. The guests assembled in the Blue Parlor shortly before 8 o'clock where President McKinley met them. Escorting Premier Laurier the President led the way to the private dining room, where the table simply adorned with white chrysanthemums was set. The Marine Band was present and played throughout the dinner.

The guests were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary to the President, John W. Foster, Charles S. Hamlin, Dr. David Starr Jordan, William R. Day, Assistant Secretary of State; Alvey A. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State; John A. Kasson, Prof. D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson and James Macoun.

OPPOSED TO RECIPROCITY.

The Department of Agriculture Fears Canadian Competition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The officials of the Department of Agriculture are somewhat concerned over the visit of Premier Laurier of Canada in view of the concessions which it is considered probable he will ask under the reciprocity provision of the tariff law. They are apprehensive that the Premier will direct his attention particularly to securing a reduction of the tariff rates on Canada's agricultural products shipped to this country and are inclined to antagonize any concessions upon these lines.

It is expected that a concession will be asked, especially on barly, but the department officials hold that this country is capable of producing its own barley and believe that the farmers do not want a reduced tariff on this article to practically the only country whose competition gives them any concern. The opinion expressed at the department is that it would be well for the United States to confine its reciprocity relations with Canada largely to fish and coal.

JERSEY HUNTING ACCIDENTS.

NEWTON, N. J. Nov. 11.—Frank Elliott, a young man, was hunting a couple of miles from this city yesterday afternoon. About dusk he was standing on a rock twenty feet high and close to a small pond. He had his back to the lake, when he saw a rabbit on the ground, a short distance away, and fired at it. The recoil of the gun knocked him backward off the rock into the lake. In the fall both arms were fractured by striking small rocks at the foot of the big one. He would have drowned but for a companion's aid.

DR. CUMMINS SHOT IN THE NECK.

Jersey City Physician Accidentally Wounded Near Hibernia, N. J.

DOVER, N. J., Nov. 11.—Dr. E. O. Cummins of Jersey City was shot and badly hurt to-day while hunting near Hibernia. The doctor and a friend whose name was refused were crawling through some brush when the gun carried by the friend caught as he dragged it after him and the hammer was brought down on the cap. A large part of the shot entered the doctor's neck and shoulders. He was removed to his home in Jersey City.

Gun Bursts on Sourland Mountain.

PENNINGTON, N. J., Nov. 11.—Smith Chatten of South Amboy, while hunting on Sourland Mountain this afternoon with his brother, S. H. Chatten, formerly Postmaster of this place, was seriously injured by the explosion of his gun. Both hands were badly torn and he lost considerable blood before the flow could be stopped. Dr. Hawke dressed the wounds.

William Taplo Shot in the Breast.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 11.—William Taplo, an Italian, whose home is in Chatham, was brought to the hospital here to-day, suffering from a gunshot wound. He was hunting this morning, when his gun was accidentally discharged and a portion of the charge lodged in his breast. He will recover.

GIRL HIT BY BIRDSHOT.

Annie and May Stewart of Perth Amboy Wounded by Two Hunters.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 11.—Annie and May Stewart, ten and seven years of age, were shot by hunters, near their home, at Fords, to-day. They were crossing a field near a piece of woods on their way to school, when there was a report of a gun, and both girls were hit. Annie was struck about the head and face and her sister in the side and arm.

The wounds are not serious, but will cause permanent marks. The hunters were two young men. They ran away and escaped, although pursued by several men. The children's mother claims the shooting was deliberate, but this is not credited. It is thought the charge was fired at a bird and that the hunter did not see the girls. The shot were well spent when they hit the girls, and some of them did not have enough force left to penetrate the skin.

KLONDIKER ROBBED OF $700.

Joseph Ladue Loses a Bag of Nuggets Through a Chicago Pickpocket.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Joseph Ladue, who struck it rich on the Klondike, was robbed of $700 worth of nuggets in the station of the Lake Shore Railroad to-day.

The gold was in a bag in his overcoat pocket, and the thief managed to secure it while Ladue was walking from his train to the door. There is no trace of the pickpocket.

MALT TRUST MAY FAIL.

The Affairs of the Company Said to be in Bad Shape.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—There is a chance that the Malt Trust may fail. The bonus offered to the underwriters was one-half to one share of common stock to every share of preference stock. Scarcely more than 50 per cent. of the maltsters were in the scheme, and the failure of the company, if it does go by the board, may be accredited to this fact.

It is estimated that $10,000,000 is tied up in the shares. During the last few days efforts have been made to drop this preferred stock quietly at about 60, with no takers. The common is worth much less. The affairs of the company are said to be in bad shape, and there is no telling whether the trust will be able to hang together. In the meantime the Glucose Trust, which was the incentive to the formation of the malt scheme, is progressing nicely, and the underwriters have been able to get out with a handsome profit.

WEDS JUST BEFORE DEATH.

Mrs. Clark Submits to an Operation in Boston After the Ceremony.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—While death was near her, Miss Lizzie Anna Larrabee of Wilmington on Tuesday was married to Charles E. Clark, a Harvard Law School student, to whom for some time she had been engaged. The young people were acquainted in Maine before they made their home in Wilmington, and had planned to marry after Mr. Clark should complete his college course.

A consultation of physicians revealed the fact that Miss Larrabee must submit to a surgical operation or die from appendicitis. She was told that an operation must be performed and that her chances for recovery would then be about even. She asked that she might be united to the man of her choice before the terrible ordeal was commenced.

At 6:30 P. M. Tuesday the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Elijah Harmon of the Congregational Church. When the final words of the minister had been spoken at the bedside, the young woman bravely and unflinchingly bade the doctor set about the operation.

She realized that her life hung as by a thread. At 8:30 the operation had been performed by Dr. Herbert Richardson of Boston, assisted by Dr. Josiah P. Bixby of North Woburn, and Dr. Clark, a brother of the bridegroom, of Wilmington. Two hours later Mrs. Clark was dead.

Victor Mine to Resume Dividends.

DENVER, Nov. 11.—The Victor Mine, at Cripple Creek, Dec. 1, will resume payment of dividends, with reasonable assurance from the officers that they will not be discontinued again. The amount to be paid on this date will be $40,000, or 4 per cent. on the capitalization. Of this amount $20,000 was sent to Paris, France, to-day, where one-half of the stock is held. Dividends were discontinued six months ago that some extensive development work might be done.

Higher Wages for Ohio Iron Workers.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Nov. 11.—The Wheeling Iron and Steel Company operators at Benwood, opposite this city, have agreed upon an advance of 10 per cent. in wages to their employes. The advance will go into effect Nov. 15. Nearly 2,000 men will be benefited.

CITIZENS' UNION'S PLANS

The Executive Committee Takes Preliminary Steps Toward Permanent Organization.

FUTURE POLICY DISCUSSED

Will Carry on a Four Years' Campaign of Education and Help to Make Van Wyck's Administration a Success.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union met last night at 39 East Twenty-third Street to take preliminary steps in effecting a permanent organization to conduct for the next four years a campaign on the issues in behalf of which the battle for Seth Low and non-partisanship in municipal affairs was fought.

The future policy of the Union was thoroughly discussed, and the views arrived at will be embodied in a report which will be made to the Committee on Organization at its meeting on the evening of Nov. 17.

The Executive members who were present at the meeting were Richard Watson Gilder, who presided; John B. Pine, Secretary John C. Clark, Thomas Clegg, George Tombleson, James Loeb, Henry White, Henry R. Kunhardt, and D. J. Kelb.

After the adjournment John C. Clark said:

"We received reports from the Assembly District organizations which desire to continue the work of non-partisanship inaugurated by the Citizens' Union. There seems to be a general sentiment that we shall continue our campaign. We intend to go on with the work of education. A literature bureau will be established, and documents bearing on the problem of municipal government will be distributed.

"We shall do all that we can toward making the administration of Mayor-elect Van Wyck a success, and we shall work with regard to the administration along the lines laid down in our platform.

"We shall not take part in State or National politics. Ours is a municipal organization, and we shall confine our political efforts wholly to municipal matters.

"In the report of the Executive Committee to the Committee on Organization general recommendations with regard to the form of organization will be made. We shall not recommend any of the details or advise the pursuit of any particular policy.

"It is not probable that if the Assembly district organizations are continued they will be maintained from a central headquarters. Each organization will regulate its own affairs and conduct itself as its members shall see fit.

"The future policy of the Union will be decided by the Committee on Organization. This committee will meet on Nov. 17, and it will probably appoint a sub-committee to draft a plan of reorganization and future work. There is no doubt that a majority of the committee favors a continuance of the work.

"The policy adopted by the Organization Committee will be guided in part by the general report which will be submitted to it by the Executive Committee. Such a report will be drawn up by a sub-committee some time this week."

Secretary Clark said that there was no truth in the report that the Union had to meet a deficit of $8,000. "Every bill has been paid," said Mr. Clark.

BOUND TO KILL HERSELF.

An Aged Jersey Woman's Fourth Attempt in Six Weeks.

PENNINGTON, N. J., Nov. 11.—Mrs. Henry Cook, seventy-three years of age, who had attempted suicide three times within the last six weeks by drowning, taking carbolic acid, and jumping into a well, probably accomplished her purpose last night when she hacked herself on the head and neck with an axe. She is not expected to survive this attempt.

Mrs. Cook's husband died a few months ago, and shortly afterward her daughter's husband disappeared. Her mind became unbalanced as a result of these troubles.

WOMAN AND CHILD DISAPPEAR.

Mrs. Wilson of New York Thought to Have Ended Her Life in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Mrs. Marie Wilson, who is said to have come here from New York to escape her husband, disappeared from the Carlyle Hotel, on the North Side, with her fourteen-year-old daughter, on Nov. 6, and has not since been seen.

The police were told of this to-day, and are searching for her. It is feared that she has committed suicide, as she made an attempt to take her life Nov. 4, by the use of laudanum. She left behind in the hotel vault several hundred dollars' worth of diamonds and considerable clothing in her room.

$3,000 FROM MISS WILLARD.

Contribution to Start the W. C. T. U. Temple Fund of $300,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, announces that she will contribute $3,000 of her own money to start the fund of $300,000 which the women of her organization need to hold control of the Temple property.

Miss Willard, speaking of her contribution, said the sum she was to give was raised by women throughout the country and came to her as a memorial testimonial on the occasion of her fiftieth birthday.

"This sum of $3,000," Miss Willard said, "has been in the bank ever since it came into my possession, and I have concluded that I cannot better show my love to the women who gave it than to put it into the fund for the enterprise which has been the pride of us all. I have a heaven-born presentiment that the Temple is to be saved to our cause."

NEW BUS LINE FOR CHICAGO.

Three-Cent Vehicles to Run in Opposition to the Surface Cars.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Chicago is to have a bus line after the manner of London. The fare is to be 3 cents for a continuous ride the entire length of the service. The district to be covered is between North Avenue and Twelfth Street and Ashland Avenue and the lake.

Double-decked buses will be used in Summer, and specially warmed ones in Winter. It is planned to begin the competition to surface lines Dec. 1. The enterprise is backed by London and New York capitalists, beginning with a capital of $100,000. The promoters believe that a good profit can be realized at the 3 cent fare, and that liberal transfers may be made as well. Contracts have been given for the building of fifty buses, and the horses, harness, and other articles are already bought. It is expected that W. J. Haerther will be President and Henry Thornbush General Manager of the company.

Altering the Yantic.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—The United States steamer Yantic is undergoing alterations to enable her to get through the canals. The pontoons arrived to-day and will be placed under her in the dry dock, lifting her to a draught of 8 feet 6 inches. The foremast has been housed, and the main and mizzen yards and topmast have been loaded into lighters lying alongside. The bow is being cut down to the water line in order to permit the vessel to pass through the dock, she originally having been twenty-four feet too long to permit her passage.

Through to Memphis, Vicksburg, and Shreveport.

Southern Railway announces resumption of through sleeping car service New York to Memphis; also Chattanooga to Vicksburg and Shreveport. Connection through to points in Arkansas, Texas, and beyond. New York office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

M'KINLEY AGAINST PLATT

He Is Said to Have Definitely Pledged Himself to Independent Republicans.

BATCHELLER'S REAPPOINTMENT

John E. Milholland, After a Lengthy Conference with the President, Returns with Encouraging Reports—Quigg's Mission a Failure.

The anti-machine Republicans in this city were made happy last night by John E. Milholland's report that President McKinley had taken a stand against Senator Platt and the machine forces in this State. Mr. Milholland went to Washington on Tuesday and on Wednesday was closeted with the President for more than an hour discussing the situation of the Republican Party in New York.

Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg was in Washington, it is said by the independent Republicans, to oppose the mission of Mr. Milholland, but that he failed in his object is shown by the fact that the President promised Mr. Milholland, according to the statements of the anti-Platt men, that he would never again appoint to a Federal office of any importance any man not indorsed by the independent Republicans in the State. As a proof of his good faith in the matter Mr. McKinley announced to Mr. Milholland, Mr. Quigg, and others that he would appoint Gen. George S. Batcheller of Saratoga to be Judge of the Court of Claims at Egypt, this State.

Political Foe of Senator Platt.

Gen. Batcheller, who held this same position under President Harrison, is well known throughout the State as an independent worker in the Republican field of politics, and his appointment was opposed vigorously by Mr. Quigg. The political history of the State shows plainly that Senator Platt and Gen. Batcheller are foes, in a political sense, at least, and the action of the President is looked upon by the anti-machine men as an earnest of Mr. McKinley's dislike of the tactics of Mr. Platt.

Three weeks ago Mr. Milholland went to Washington, and at that time also he saw the President, and, it was said last night, informed him that Gen. Tracy could not be elected Mayor of this city. It is pointed out as a singular coincidence by some of Mr. Milholland's friends that three days later Secretary Porter's newspaper, which is printed in Connecticut, made a bitter attack upon Cornelius N. Bliss's attitude in the Mayoralty contest.

Mr. Laimbeer has been in communication with different ones of the Republican Assemblymen-elect in this city and in Brooklyn every day this week, and he, Mr. Sellsberg, Mr. Weekes, and P. M. Stewart have entered into a compact to stand or fall together in the fight against Senator Platt's control of the Assembly. This agreement was reached at a dinner at Mr. Sellsberg's house, and all the Republican Assemblymen-elect in Brooklyn, with the exception of Mr. Brennan, are said to be pledged to support any reasonable action of the New York City contingent.

Laimbeer or Marshall.

It was learned in an interview with Mr. Laimbeer that it had not been decided finally as to whether he or Assemblyman Marshall of Brooklyn would be the independent candidate for the Speakership. The latter is believed by his friends to be very strong in the Assembly, and may be nominated, it is said. Instead of Mr. Laimbeer. It has been decided, however, by Messrs. Laimbeer, Weekes, Stewart, De Graw, Marshall, Davis, Tiffany, Sellsberg, Senator Pavey, and Senator Brush that one of the twain shall be the man selected for the Speakership.

Mr. Laimbeer was seen at his home last night as he was about to take his departure for a secret conference with his colleagues, and was asked if he expected to be the next Speaker of the Assembly. He said:

"I do not care whether I am selected or Mr. Marshall. I only allowed my name to be used because I was told that such a course would be the solution of the difficulty. I have conferred every day with two or more of the gentlemen interested in this fight, and am in elbow touch, as it were, with all of them. We have not yet held our second regular conference in regard to the matter, and until we do the question of the Speakership will not be settled definitely."

"Would you support a Democrat for Speaker rather than Mr. O'Grady?"

"I consider that any independent man, be he Democrat or Republican, would be a better man for the position than a man who is subservient to the interests of the machine."

Milholland Is Reticent.

Mr. Milholland was seen at his home, 122 East Thirty-fourth Street, and did not deny having been in consultation with the President. He said that he preferred not to be quoted, but when asked in regard to the reported stand of Mr. McKinley against Senator Platt he did not deny that it was true. When questioned in regard to Gen. Batcheller's appointment, he said simply that he expected to see it announced in this morning's papers by telegraph from Washington.

Rumor was rife among the anti-machine men last night that Mr. Quigg had been received very coldly by the President, and that even the Cabinet officers, Secretary Gage being named especially, had been formal in their relations with him.

Assemblyman-elect Adler and Lowenthal, it was said last night, had decided to side with Mr. Laimbeer, but neither of these gentlemen could be found to affirm or deny the report. It was asserted by Mr. Laimbeer that several up-State Assemblymen would be in this city for a conference in regard to the matter in a few days, and among those expected were Mr. Cottle and Mr. Hill, from Onandago and Erie Counties. Despite the declaration of Congressman Belden, it is believed by the anti-Platt faction that Mr. Cottle will stand with them in their fight, and each day their hopes of accomplishing the downfall of Mr. Platt are growing.

MARRIED HIS OPPONENT.

A Nebraska Republican Wins an Office and a Bride.

OMAHA, Nov. 11.—Prof. C. S. Laughlin, Superintendent of Schools in Burt County, was married to-day to Alice Thompson, who has been his assistant. Laughlin is a Republican and Miss Thompson a Populist. The Populists recently nominated her to succeed him, and the two candidates often spoke against each other from the same platform.

They were both charged with putting up a job on the voters, but denied it. But the night before election Miss Thompson withdrew from the contest and Laughlin was elected. The next day cards announcing their wedding were issued. Both now admit that there was an agreement between them.

EXPRESS COMPANIES SUED.

Kentucky Asks Damages from the American and United States.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 11.—Attorney General Taylor this morning filed two suits in the Franklin Fiscal Court against the American Express Company. The first is for a franchise tax of $251 and $50 per day for 460 days since Aug. 6, 1896, for failure to report, in the aggregate of $23,000.

The other suit is for $61,250, and is for failure to report since June 26, 1894.

The Attorney General filed another suit against the United States Express Company for $850 and for a penalty of $66,000 for failure to report at $50 per day for 1,320 days. The American Express Company operates in Kentucky over the Illinois Central Railroad, and the United States over the Southern Railway and the Queen and Crescent route.

BELLEVUE CURE OF A "FAKE."

McGovern Pretended to be Hurt and Had a Ride in an Ambulance and Experiences.

At Lexington Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street last night at 10:30, John McGovern, twenty-one years old, of 600 West Forty-fifth Street, made a bid for public sympathy and an effort to promote excitement by suddenly falling and giving a really creditable imitation of a man who has been run over by a cable car. He drew a large crowd, which drew a policeman, who promptly drew a Bellevue ambulance.

McGovern's enterprise is not a new one. The hospital doctors have been called out many times recently on just such false pretenses. Dr. Pomeroy looked his patient over carefully, diagnosed his case as one of "fake," and proceeded to load it into the ambulance with more vigor than tenderness. McGovern forgot that he was dying, and sat up to growl over a few bumps he had received, but suddenly recollected his part and relapsed.

At the hospital McGovern was borne in by three men. He was limp and groaning. When he had been stripped and examined he continued to groan feebly. Presently he partly opened one eye to see what the doctors were bustling about for. Glittering saws and knives were being laid by his side, and one ghastly looking doctor was coolly rolling up his sleeves.

McGovern's eyes opened widely. He struggled into a sitting posture and said he felt better.

One doctor pushed him back, tapping his own head significantly. Another felt the patient's right leg and murmured sympathetically that it was a nice leg, and it was a pity to have to take it off.

McGovern begged for the sake of his mother, whose only support he said he was, to have the leg spared. He kicked and stamped and argued to prove his legs were sound and in no need of amputation. When the doctors told him there was a laminated fracture of the tibula, he denied it bitterly and with many strange invocations. Then he shouted "Murder!"

He was released after he had performed three things, to wit: Sworn never to "fake" again; done a jig on the floor of the reception room in evidence of his physical soundness and moral amendment, and sprinted through the yard with speed which put the short-distance, unpaced running record in danger.

TRAIN WRECKED IN KENTUCKY.

Ran into a Box Car That Had Been Blown Across the Track.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11.—The passenger train on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Road which left St. Louis last evening and which was due in this city at 7:30 o'clock this morning was derailed and entirely consumed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning near Lewisport, Ky., ninety-eight miles from Louisville. No lives were lost, and no one was injured seriously.

The accident is attributed to the high wind last night, which overturned a box car standing on the Lewisport siding. The car fell directly across the main track and near a sharp curve on the road. It was not seen by the engineer of the passenger train until it was too late to stop his engine, and the train crashed into the obstruction, overturning the engine and tender and the combination car.

The stove in the combination car set that car afire, and the flames spread to the rest of the train, a sleeper and a day coach being totally destroyed, in addition to the combination car.

The passengers had time to escape, and Traffic Manager Hill, who was on the train, telegraphed that aside from a few bruises no one was injured.

THE "STATE OF MANHATTAN."

Assemblyman Trainor's Bill to Divide the State of New York.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Assemblyman Patrick F. Trainor of the Thirteenth District of New York City was in the city to-day, and said that one of the first bills introduced in the Legislature would be one providing for the creation of a new State, by permitting a Constitutional amendment to be passed, to be approved by the United States Government, divorcing sixteen counties of the State and including them in what shall be known as the State of Manhattan. The plan proposed in Mr. Trainor's bill is the creation of a State out of the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Westchester, Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, Ulster, Greene, Rockland, Albany, Rensselaer, and part of Schoharie.

The proposed State would have a population of 3,902,220, as compared with 2,631,123 for the forty-four remaining counties. This would make the new State of Manhattan the second largest in the Union in population, Pennsylvania alone exceeding it. The State of New York, composed of the forty-four remaining counties, would be the sixth largest in the Union, exceeded only in population by Pennsylvania, Manhattan, Illinois, Ohio, and Missouri. The State of Manhattan would contain a territory in the sixteen counties of 8,960 square miles, as compared with a territory in the remaining forty-four counties of 40,493 square miles.

Miss Gould Gives to Charity.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Miss Helen Gould has given $600 to the Tarrytown Hospital for the maintenance of two beds in that institution for one year. The beds are to be memorials of her father and mother.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Wednesday evening over Wisconsin has moved eastward to Ontario. It has developed much energy and caused high westerly gales on the lakes and the New England and Middle Atlantic coast. Rain has fallen generally in New England and the Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and rain or snow throughout the lake regions. The storm will move eastward and high northwesterly winds will prevail on the New England and New Jersey coasts to-day. The winds will diminish in force on the lakes. The weather will probably clear in New England to-night and in the lower lake region to-day. Fair weather is indicated for the Gulf States, the Middle Atlantic States, the central valleys, and the Rocky Mountain districts.

The barometer has fallen in the New England, the lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States, and has risen throughout the central valleys and the Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature has fallen in the upper lake region, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. It has risen on the Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperature will rise to-day in the Mississippi Valley and over the Rocky Mountain slope and fall in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	48	44	46
6 A. M.	51	43	48
9 A. M.	56	47	52
12 M.	56	52	54
4 P. M.	56	55	56
6 P. M.	57	49	53
9 P. M.	54	47	51
12 P. M.	53	45	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	50½
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1896	54
Corresponding date for last twenty years	46

The maximum temperature yesterday was 55 degrees, at 3 P. M.; the minimum was 41 degrees, at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 68 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 98 per cent.

NEW JURY TO TRY THORN

Serious Illness of Magnus Larsen Makes It Necessary to Have a New Panel.

AN ABRUPT ENDING TO-DAY

It Is Feared that the Recent Publicity of the Case Will Cause Much Delay in Procuring Twelve Men—Plan of the Defense.

The trial of Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe will be begun again to-day. The jury that was impaneled to try the case will be discharged this morning, and the work of drawing a new extra panel of 200 men will be started.

Mrs. Nack's confession will be legally dead and obliterated, and all the proceedings so far will be canceled, excepting only the heavy bill of expenses already accumulated against Queens County.

An operation for appendicitis was performed last evening at 6 o'clock on Magnus Larsen, the sixth member of the Thorn jury. He may or may not recover. The chances are in his favor so far, but it will be ten days, even in the most favorable conditions, before he can leave his room safely, and the other eleven men cannot be held sequestered during that time. Nothing remains but to discharge the jury and begin all over, and that will be done as quickly as possible.

Mr. Larsen has been feeling bad since the trial began, but he did not think he was seriously

appendix, which, they said, would have caused general peritonitis in a short time. Mr. Larsen's pulse was good, and he seemed to rally well, but it will be a day or two before the result can be determined. He was in no immediate danger last night. The two doctors and a trained nurse were with him. His wife arrived from Long Island City soon after the operation, and was allowed to see him and talk with him in the presence of an officer.

The other jurors had a miserable day and will welcome their release heartily. They are all men of active habits, and the confinement is irksome to them. The weather yesterday prevented them from enjoying the walks and rides with officers which have helped them to pass their spare time. Six men are in charge of them. Last evening they were disconsolately moping about the billiard rooms of the hotel, guarded from communication with outsiders and knocking the balls around at random. None of them drink.

Extra precautions are being taken with Thorn to prevent the possibility of suicide, but he seemed unusually cheerful yesterday, like a man who had been given an unexpected holiday. On the other hand, Mrs. Nack had a long crying spell in her cell, and became almost hysterical.

BEER PRIZES AT A CAKEWALK.

Woman Hurt in Atlantic City as a Result of the Conditions.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 11.—There was a cakewalk last night at Keel & Dyke's roof garden. The negroes offered a long list of prizes. The list read something like this: "First prize, one case of beer; second prize, one dozen beer; third prize, six bottles of beer; consolation prize, half-dozen of beer."

All the prizes had to be disposed of before leaving the hall. As a result of the affair Josephine Jackson is in the City Hospital with two scalp wounds inflicted by Charles Burton. The wounds are not dangerous. Burton tried to escape on a bicycle, but was caught.

B. T. LINCOLN'S DAUGHTER WEDS

Marries an Iowa Man to Whom Her Parents Objected.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Miss Jessie Lincoln, daughter of Robert T. Lincoln, and Warren Beckwith, a youn business man of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, were married yesterday in Milwaukee. Mr. Beckwith and Miss Lincoln fell in love while the young woman was visiting at Mount Pleasant, the home of her mother. Capt. Beckwith, father of the bridegroom, was a warm friend of the Lincoln family, but for all that Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln objected strongly to young Beckwith's becoming their son-in-law. The affair, it was thought, was broken up, but it turned out differently.

Mrs. Beckwith returned to her father's house last night and informed her parents she had been married.

THE CONFEDERACY'S DAUGHTERS

Proceedings of the Annual Convention in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—The fourth annual convention of the Daughters of the Confederacy had two sessions to-day, one in the morning and another at night, the interim being devoted to a reception and tea at the Confederate Soldiers' Home, at Pikesville, a suburb of Baltimore.

At the morning's session the time was largely devoted to details pertaining to the admission of the grand division of Virginia. It was voted that the division should have a full vote on the floor on all questions.

This evening the delegates went into executive session, for the purpose of electing officers. At a late hour they still were in session, and it was said nothing of public interest had been done and that it was probable no election would be had until tomorrow morning.

DENVER FEARS A LYNCHING.

Threats Against a Mexican Who Killed His Wife for Money.

DENVER, Nov. 11.—Rumors reached the Chief of Police late this afternoon that some time during the night an attempt would be made to take Fred C. Sanchez, the Mexican who murdered his young bride two weeks ago for the purpose of collecting an insurance of $11,000 on her life, from the county jail and lynch him. The information came from such a reliable source that Chief Farley issued a peremptory order to all patrolmen off duty to report at the Central Station and remain there during the night. Sheriff Webb also heard of the proposed attempt at lynching, and called on the Police Department for help in the event of trouble.

There is much bitter feeling against the Mexican because of the brutality of his crime and the feeble attempt made by the Prosecuting Attorney to convict him. The murderer's defense is that the crime was committed while he was in a dream.

GOV. HASTINGS TO FARMERS.

He Arraigns the Capitol Commissioners of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 11.—Gov. Hastings, addressing the National Grange to-day, arraigned the Capitol Commissioners for their award of the plans.

"The Treasury would be overflowing if your agents would not let the money run out as fast as it flows in. If you do not want your share of the public burden of taxation to be frittered away in useless expenditures, exorbitant appropriations, or the aimless expense of investigating committees, whose purpose is to obscure or conceal the truth, it is your fault if you do not stop it.

"If your Capitol Building should be destroyed by fire, and could be rebuilt with the expenditure of $500,000, you should not be taxed millions on millions to aid a subterfuge or a delusion which might only enrich some favorite architect or building contractor, and compel you to give a share of your wheat and corn, your oats and potatoes, to those who have no call upon your bounty, your sympathy, or your patriotism.

"You had better rise in your might and drive from place and power those who misrepresent you and your interests."

SUICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Man Who Registered as "William Rosseau," Tourist, the Victim.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—A man apparently of position and refinement, whose identity has not been established, committed suicide late this afternoon at Green's Hotel by inhaling illuminating gas. He was about thirty-five years old and a Frenchman. He came to the hotel Tuesday and signed the register as "William Rosseau, tourist."

On the bureau of his room was found a sealed letter bearing the following written in English: "In case any accident happens to me will finder of this be kind enough to send it to the French Consul of which town I shall stay at that time." Then came the words "To M. Le French Consul."

A trunk bore the initials "M. F." In the room was found a number of photographs of the suicide, and what was apparently a bill for them. This was dated at New York, and was from See & Epler, 292 Fifth Avenue. The bill was made out in the name of "M. Kempf." The man's clothing was made in London. A number of books were found about the room, which had evidently been purchased in various cities in Canada.

BANK PRESIDENT SENTENCED.

Two Years in Prison for J. J. Darragh of Kansas City.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Nov. 11.—Ex-President J. J. Darragh, charged with wrecking the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, was found guilty this afternoon and sentenced to two years in the State Penitentiary. Notice of a new trial was made and leave was given to apply therefor.

Mr. Darragh's bank failed July 10, 1893. It was the largest savings bank in the State. It had two millions in deposits, nearly all from poor people, and when it failed only $11,000 in cash was in its vaults.

Darragh and Elmer C. Sattley, the bank's cashier, were arrested, charged with receiving deposits when they knew the bank was in a failing condition. Sattley owed the bank $85,000, all except $5,000 of which was unsecured, and Darragh owed it $164,000, of which $56,000 was protected by doubtful securities.

Each was indicted on numerous counts. Sattley was tried and convicted in August, 1894, and sent to the penitentiary for four years. He was pardoned this year by Gov. Stephen and went to Chicago. Darragh was also tried in 1894, but the jury disagreed. In the present trial, which began Nov. 1, most of the Sattley evidence was reproduced.

PRINCETON INN'S LICENSE

Prof. Shields, Who Petitioned for It, Leaves the Presbytery of New Brunswick.

HIS WITHDRAWAL ACCEPTED

A Resolution Adopted Calling the Attention of Presbyterians to the Rule of the Church Respecting the Liquor Traffic.

PRINCETON, Nov. 11.—The Presbytery of New Brunswick met in the First Presbyterian Church here to-day to pass upon the case of the Rev. Dr. Charles Woodruff Shields, Professor of Revealed Religion at Princeton University, who tendered his resignation as a member of the Presbytery because of the criticism aroused by his action in signing the application for a liquor license for the Princeton Inn. There was a rumor that the undergraduates of the university intended to make a hostile demonstration in case action derogatory to Prof. Shields was taken by the meeting, but no such thing occurred, although it was evident that the sympathy of the university and of the townspeople was with Prof. Shields. President Patten of the university entered the church a few minutes before the time set for the opening of the proceedings. After the reading of the call for the meeting, Prof. Shields, who had just entered the church, was called upon by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. W. W. Knox, to add anything he might care to say to his letter of withdrawal. Prof. Shields said:

"I have written another letter to the Presbytery which will be found to say all that I could possibly lay before you. You will understand that I am scarcely in a condition this morning to speak at length, and I hope I may be excused from further attendance on the Presbytery."

The Letter of Withdrawal.

The letter, dated Nov. 10, was then read, as follows:

"It is with deep regret that I find myself forced to withdraw from the Presbyterian Church and enter some other portion of the visible catholic church, to which the good hand of God may guide me in due time. I do, therefore, hereby withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Presbyterian Church, by becoming independent, and respectfully request that, in accordance with the Book of Discipline, you will record the fact of my withdrawal and erase my name from the roll. And I beg that you will kindly do this without delay.

"I take leave of you with heartfelt reverence and affection for a Church in which I have so long lived, and in which I had hoped to die. With earnest prayers for the continued success of your labors, and best wishes for your personal welfare, I remain, reverend and dear brethren, faithfully yours, CHARLES W. SHIELDS."

There was a moment of impressive silence at the conclusion of the reading of the letter, and the venerable professor arose as if to leave the church. Then the Rev. Dr. De Witt said: "I move that Dr. Shields's name be stricken from the roll."

The abruptness of the motion provoked murmurs all over the church, and it was barely seconded before "I object" was heard from different quarters. One of the objectors, the Rev. James W. Rogan of Flemington, voiced the sentiment of the others.

"I object," he said, "to the cold form in which the mover of the resolution proposes to remove from this body a distinguished and well beloved gentleman. I had hoped that a committee of conference would be appointed to consult with Dr. Shields, to the end that his unfortunate determination to withdraw from the Church might be considered with every calmness and good feeling, and the regrettable result might be avoided, or, at least, its effect mitigated."

Mr. Rogan's proposition was offered as a substitute for Dr. De Witt's resolution. Before it was put to a vote, President Patton said that he was authorized to say for Dr. Shields that a proposition of this sort, though made in kindness, would only increase the pain of his separation from his brethren. He thought it would be useless, therefore, to appoint this committee. Thereupon, the resolution was withdrawn, and several other resolutions were introduced and discussed warmly. It developed that some of the members wanted the Presbytery to take action concerning the charges made against Prof. Shields.

Wanted to Go on Record.

The discussion progressed for more than an hour before the lines began to be drawn sharply between the opposing factions. In a variety of forms, motions were made for the appointment of a committee to report upon all the questions involved in the case, the opponents of Dr. Shields reiterating that the Presbytery owed it to itself to put on record its view upon the question of the attitude of churchmen with respect to liquor licenses. President Patton, the Rev. Drs. De Witt and Duffield and Judge Lanning of Trenton were the leaders of the opposition forces, and fought all attempts to do more than erase the retiring clergyman's name from the roll.

The friends of Prof. Shields were shown to be in the minority by the votes on various amendments they offered to appoint a committee to reconsider the case and report. Then Judge Lanning, prefacing his remarks by referring to the evident determination of the majority to put all the facts in the case of Dr. Shields on the records, offered a substitute for all previous motions. It set forth, among other things, the fact of the professor having signed the application for a liquor license and then proposed that the communication received from Dr. Shields should be spread on the records together with a minute of the ecclesiastical law governing such cases. The minute was very voluminous, but its purport was to show that the Presbytery had no constitutional authority in the premises to impose a censure upon Prof. Shields.

A Compromise Agreed Upon.

Before a vote was taken on the substitute it was agreed to refer the matter to a committee to report later and recess was taken. The committee was composed of representatives of both factions, with a recognized independent as its fifth member. The committee finally brought in the following:

"Dr. Shields having informed the Presbytery that he withdraws from their jurisdiction, and having requested that his name be dropped from the roll of the Presbytery,

"Resolved, That this request be granted and the clerk be so ordered.

"Further, That to prevent misapprehension as to this action of the Presbytery, the Presbytery believes it advisable that we call the attention of the ministers, elders, and members to the declaration of the General Assembly in regard to license applications for the sale of intoxicants by ministers or members of the church."

A division was called for on the resolutions. Both were adopted, the first clause unanimously, and the second by a vote of 35 to 7. The meeting then adjourned.

A Chicago Leasehold Mortgage.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The American Express Compnay has filed in the Superior Court a bill to foreclose a mortgage for $100,000 on the leasehold of the Adams Express Company Building made in November, 1889, by John B. Carson and Andrew J. Cooper.

There is now due the principal and interest on the mortgage, amounting to $61,103, and the defendants, it is alleged, have failed to pay the taxes for the year 1896. Last September the complainant paid the sum of $9,226 in order to save the property from a tax sale. The ground rent payment of $5,000 is due Dec. 1.

Speaker Reed Traveling West.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, went west by the Pacific Express yesterday in a private car. He will go through to the coast. He will return to Washington in time for the opening of Congress.

Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip.

READING, Penn., Nov. 11.—The third biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip began in this city today, and will continue for four days. Over 175 delegates are in attendance. The reports showed 374 chapters, scattered all over the United States and divided among eighteen denominations.

BROILING AT ITS BEST.

All writers on household economics speak of the gratifying way in which broiling is superseding "frying" in this country. It is, indeed, a very good index of civilization. But there is broiling and broiling. A steak or chop raw on one side and burned to charcoal on the other is not so superior to the old, solidly fried article. Perfection in the art of broiling is not reached until the gas broiler is employed. This, even in unskilled hands, yields results quite unattainable over a coal fire. With the flame applied at the sides, instantly and perfectly under control, the broiling of a steak becomes a fine art. The surface is from the first instant cooked just enough to retain all the juices of the meat, the fat all drips below and out of the way, the steady even flame cooks the whole thoroughly, leaving on the outside that crisp and appetizing brown so dear to the epicure. Every time the gas broiler is tried in hotel or restaurant it scores a fresh victory. No other appliance can approach it for excellence, and its rapid adoption really marks an era in the progress of cookery.

ALCOHOL USED IN ARTS.

Congressional Committee on the Proposed Repeal of the Tax in Session Here.

Senators O. H. Platt of Connecticut, Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, and James K. Jones of Arkansas and Representatives Walter Evans of Kentucky, Charles A. Russell of Connecticut, and Benton McMillin of Tennessee, members of the joint Congressional committee appointed to propose a plan for the repeal of the tax on alcohol used in the arts, began a three days' hearing at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday.

Those who testified before the committee yesterday morning were Charles W. Jefferson, manager Micanite Insulating Company; John R. Tolar, turpentine dealer; W. H. Andrews, varnish manufacturer; James Macbeth, manufacturer of electric fuses; James W. Webb, distributer of alcohol; Dr. H. P. Weldig, chemist, and Arthur Dean, dealer in linseed oil.

At the afternoon session Francis B. Thurber, representing the United States Export Association, gave the following reasons for desiring the repeal of the tax:

1. It would cause reduction in varying degree according to the article manufactured in the cost of such article to the manufacturer.

2. This would have the natural effect, either immediately or in time, of reducing the cost of such product to the consumer.

3. Products which, under a free alcohol law, would be manufactured from grain alcohol, would be of superior quality to those products which are now manufactured with wood alcohol and other cheap substitutes for grain alcohol, and would naturally cause a larger consumption of such products, resulting in the employment of more people.

4. A lower cost and superior quality of the finished product would enable domestic manufacturers to successfully compete in foreign markets against foreign manufacturers.

5. Successful competition in foreign markets would naturally increase our foreign trade and result in swelling the balance of trade in our favor.

6. To meet the increasing demand for alcohol resulting from its larger use in manufactures would induce the larger production of alcohol.

7. This in turn would have the effect of creating a larger consumption of corn from which alcohol is made.

8. With this larger consumption of corn would come an increased market for the product of our soil, which for some years past has been to a considerable extent a surplus product. In many parts of the West corn has gone to waste, much of it actually rotting in the fields while some has been burned for fuel. This is particularly true of Nebraska.

9. So large additional use of the product of the agriculturist would be regarded by him with peculiar favor, bringing, as it would, large demand for his commodity and a not unlikely increase in the price per bushel for his corn, as well as largely swelling his gross earnings and resulting in the employment of more laborers.

10. The experience of foreign countries having free alcohol laws shows that with the cheapening of the product an extension of the use of alcohol has resulted. Thus, notably in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, large quantities of alcohol are used for heating and lighting purposes. The success of these experiments has been so great that the ingenuity of inventors is being taxed to produce apparatus by which this inexpensive and valuable product may be utilized to the fullest extent. To this effect the various Governments are lending their encouragement and doing what they can to increase in every possible way the consumption of alcohol.

The testimony of Joseph J. Byers, President of a company which manufactures a pigment used for transforming cloth into a fabric resembling leather, made a long argument for the repeal.

JUDGE VAN WYCK'S PLANS.

He Will Not Leave the City Court Bench at Present.

Mayor-elect Van Wyck said yesterday that it would be impossible for him to resign the position of Chief Justice of the City Court until the end of the year, as there were many cases undisposed of which it would be necessary for him to pass upon before leaving the bench.

Among Judge Van Wyck's callers was Tax Commissioner Theodore Sutro, who is said to desire a reappointment. He was with he Mayor-elect only a few minutes, and said upon leaving that his visit had no political significance.

ACID CRANK IN HARLEM.

Elderly Man Said to Have Ruined the Dresses of Five Women.

An elderly man is wandering around Harlem and amusing himself by ruining women's clothes by sprinkling them with acid as he passes by. Since Sunday evening five women have reported to the police that their dresses have been spoiled in this way.

The latest victim is Mrs. Antonio Martinelli, who lives in the Berkshire apartment house, at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. While walking along the latter thoroughfare with her husband last night her hand and dress were burned by acid soon after an elderly individual whose appearance tallied with the description given by other victims had passed them.

Mr. Martinelli afterward searched for the supposed culprit, but failed to find him.

WOMAN PRINCIPAL HONORED.

Miss Julia Richman of Public School No. 77 Is Complimented.

Miss Julia Richman, Principal of the grammar and primary departments of Public School No. 77, at 400 West Eighty-sixth Street, received an agreeable surprise yesterday morning, on the thirty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of her work as a teacher. For thirteen years Miss Richman has been Principal of the school where she now is, and has also taught in Public Schools Nos. 59 and 73. She was the first woman to be made Principal of both grammar and primary departments.

When she reached her school yesterday she was confronted by Commissioners Mack and Hurlbut, who addressed the pupils, complimenting their Principal on her work. There were also exercises by the children. After the session Miss Richman was called into the assembly room, where she found that tables had been spread by the thirty-eight teachers under her charge. Miss Richman and her mother occupied the seats of honor.

Union League Club Elections.

The Union League Club held its regular monthly meeting in the club house at East Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth avenue last night at 8 o'clock. The list of names which the committee on admissions adopted at their meeting on Oct. 21, and later recommended for admission was voted upon, and all of the candidates for admission were elected. The new Chambers of the club are Langdon B. Valentine, William R. Willcox, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Gilbert H. Johnson, George B. Hurd, Edward B. Brown, William H. Hulick, Arthur Hutchins Cilley, Abraham A. Anderson, James E. Childs, John V. B. Clarkson, Charles I. Hudson and Edward J. Haney of New York; John B. Lanier of Summit, N. J.; Leslie D. Ward and John F. Dryden of Newark, N. J.; Richard B. Melton of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Thomas H. Watkins of Scranton, Penn.

The "North Shore Limited" is the most popular morning train for Chicago. Leaves Grand Central Station 10:00 every morning. Arrives Chicago, via Michigan Central, 9:00 next morning.—Adv.

ASA BRIGGS CANNOT LIVE

Dying of the Wounds He Received from a Masked Man in His Home at Hannawa Falls.

HUNTING FOR HIS ASSAILANT

Evidence Which Leads the Neighbors to Believe They Know Who He Is—Telltale Tracks in the Snow.

CANTON, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Asa Briggs, the eighty-three-year-old farmer of Hannawa Falls, nine miles from here, who was shot by a masked man last night, is still alive, but has no chance of recovery. His daughter, who was shot in attempting to protect her father, is doing well and is in no danger of death.

Intense excitement prevails among the people of the neighborhood and posses of armed men are scouring the country for traces of the assailants. There is a good deal of talk about lynching. Particular search is being made for Morris Savage, who is believed by many to have been the assailant of the Briggses.

The details of the affair, as learned this morning, are peculiarly brutal. About 7 o'clock last night Farmer Briggs was in his sitting room with his daughter and her thirteen-year-old son. The farm hands were at the barn milking.

A knock was heard at the door. Mr. Briggs's grandson answered it. A man with the lower part of his face masked rushed in. He brandished a revolver in his hand.

The boy ran out through the back door crying "Robbers!" at the top of his voice.

The masked man went into the sitting room. Mr. Briggs's daughter stood in front of her father, who had been suffering from a stroke of partial paralysis about three weeks. The masked man shot the woman through the arm. She cried out with the pain, and the old man behind her gathered his strength and pushed himself from his chair into a standing position.

The masked man leveled his revolver at Mr. Briggs. As he did so, the wounded daughter struck at the weapon, almost sending it out of the man's hands. With an oath the man struck her, sending her to the floor senseless.

Having disposed of the daughter the masked man hit the feeble old farmer over the head with the butt end of the revolver. Mr. Briggs fell forward on his face. While he lay defenseless and half unconscious the masked man hit him again. Then, taking deliberate aim, he put two bullets into him. One entered his windpipe and the other his right shoulder.

Apparently thinking the old man was dead, the masked man walked back to the front door. On his way he saw a servant, who was rushing out at the back door. He shot at her, but missed her. Then he took to the fields. He carried nothing away from the house.

In less than an hour the lanterns of angry citizens and officers twinkled on snow-covered fields, as they searched for the footprints of the masked man. The St. Lawrence River was patrolled, and the whole countryside turned out.

After hours of weary work tracks were found which led from Hannawa to a house in West Potsdam, occupied by Mrs. Morris Savage. They are supposed to be the tracks of the masked man, and it is believed they were made by Morris Savage.

Savage was forcibly turned out of Mr. Briggs's house two weeks ago while drunk. Several persons say they saw him around the Briggs farm last night. Savage tried to break into the house on a previous occasion, and is said to have threatened murder. He has been arrested six times for creating disturbances.

The tracks in the snow, which were followed to West Potsdam, ended at the home of Savage's wife. No trace of Savage was found there.

SENT TO AN INSANE ASYLUM.

Member of a Distinguished Illinois Family Accused of Forgery.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Nov. 11.—The case of Attorney Alfred C. Ficklin was brought to a close this afternoon by his being sent to the insane asylum. Ficklin is the son of the late Orlando B. Ficklin, who married a sister of Alfred H. Colquitt, formerly Governor of Georgia. Ficklin the elder was well known all over the West. He was an intimate friend of both Lincoln and Douglas, and was in Congress with them.

Among other things, Alfred acted as broker for several wealthy persons, loaning their money and paying the interest as it became due. After a long time it was learned that the notes for several thousand dollars were forgeries. The Grand Jury found fifteen indictments against Ficklin and the cases came to trial this week.

The first case was proved clearly, but by a blunder of the State's Attorney in copying the indictment, in which a note was incorrectly described, Judge Van Sellar of Paris ordered the jury to render a verdict of acquittal, which was done. While the next case was in progress the State's Attorney announced that he had been robbed in open court of all the forged notes. No one was able to find the notes and the case on trial went the way of the first.

With eleven indictments left the State's Attorney obtained a continuance till the January term of the Circuit Court in order to try to find the notes. Lunacy proceedings were instituted the next day. Ficklin was committed to the Kankakee Asylum to-day.

ST. JOHN'S 108TH ANNIVERSARY.

Alumni Association of the Maryland College Has a Banquet.

The annual meeting of the New York branch of the Alumni Association of St. John's College of Annapolis, Md., was held last evening at the Arena.

Among those who were present at the banquet were: James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank of New York; Dr. Thomas Fell, President of St. John's College; the Rev. A. B. Richardson, D. D.; the Rev. A. L. Royce, D. D.; the Rev. Charles Pickells, D. D.; the Rev. F. J. Keech, the Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, LL. D., and Herbert Noble, Charles Brewer, T. Henry Randall, Nicholas Brewer, E. S. Hobbs, A. H. Hopkins, M. T. Johnston, C. M. Gilpin, W. T. Kemp, L. C. Boehm, R. H. Williams and G. W. Fay.

The President of the Alumni Association, Herbert Noble, in proposing the toast of St. John's College, referred to the fact that the date of the banquet commemorated the one hundred and eighth anniversary of the opening of the college under its post-Revolutionary name.

Dr. Fell, in responding to the toast, gave a brief statement of the progress of the institution and of the various efforts that were now being made to secure money for new buildings and the endowment fund. He concluded by proposing the toast of "Maryland and Marylanders in New York," which was responded to by James T. Woodward. Several other speeches followed.

National Baseball League.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 11.—There was no meeting of the National Baseball League to-day, and the transfer of Grady and Hartman of St. Louis to New York and Holmes and Donnelly from New York to St. Louis was the only deal that went through. A number of other deals are talked of. It is probable that Second Baseman Hallman of St. Louis will go to Brooklyn, and there is likelihood that First Baseman Doyle of Baltimore may wear a Brooklyn uniform next season.

Liquor Decision in Texas.

GEORGETOWN, Texas, Nov. 11.—The Criminal Court of Appeals of Texas has declared that the cold storage law passed by the last Legislature is unconstitutional. The law prohibited the storing of any intoxicating liquors for others in a local-option district or taking orders for liquors for others, the penalty for its violation being a fine of $100 to $500 and 100 days in jail. The law practically prohibited beer clubs in prohibition towns.

Verdict for Whitelaw Reid.

In the Supreme Court, before Justice Cohen yesterday the jury in the action brought by Alexander Doyle, the sculptor, against Whitelaw Reid, editor of the Tribune, returned a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff alleged that Mr. Reid had retained $2,928 received in subscriptions for the Horace Greeley statue in Greeley Square, which he claimed should have been paid to him.

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TO PROTECT THE WILD BIRDS

Report of the Committee of the American Ornithologists' Union at Its Congress.

WILLIAM DUTCHER'S ADDRESS

To Have a Bird Day Combined with Arbor Day—The Salvation of the Birds in Woman's Hands—Work of the Audubon Society.

The third and final day's session of the American Ornithologists' Fifteenth Congress was held yesterday in the library of the American Museum of Natural History, in Central Park, at Seventy-seventh Street. The most interesting paper read was undoubtedly that presented by William Dutcher, Chairman of the Committee on the Protection of Native Wild Birds. Besides Mr. Dutcher, the following members are included in the committee: Witmer Stone of Philadelphia; Ruthven Deane, Chicago; Leverett M. Loomis, San Francisco; George H. Mackay, Boston; Otto Widmann, Old Orchard, Me.; A. W. Anthony, San Diego, Cal.; E. H. Forbush, Malden, Mass.; Mrs. E. Irene Bood, Chicago; Mrs. Julia Stockton Robins, Philadelphia; Miss Florence A. Merriam, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, Brooklyn; Mrs. L. M. Stephenson, Helena, Ark., and Dr. T. S. Palmer, Washington.

The American Ornithologists' Union conducts its work of bird protection through the Audubon Society, which, according to the report of Mr. Dutcher, is now established in 25 per cent. of the States in the Union. The object of the Audubon Society is threefold—to discourage the purchase or use of the feathers of any birds for ornamentation, except those of the ostrich and domesticated fowls, (including game birds;) to discourage the destruction of birds and their eggs, and that wherever possible the members shall use their influence with State legislators to have one day set apart in the year as "Bird Day," which in many cases it may be deemed expedient to combine with Arbor Day.

Mr. Dutcher said that although much had been done through the press and in the schools to make people comprehend the desirability of protecting the wild birds, yet much was still to be accomplished. The most fertile field for missionary work is among women, who wear the plumage of birds to augment their personal beauty. Because of the fashions of the milliners many of our most beautiful species are almost extinct. The snowy heron, or egret, for example, has almost entirely disappeared from the Southern States because of the war waged upon it by the plume hunter. This bird furnishes the "aigrettes" so fashionable in opera hats, bonnets, and in wedding dress. The heron only wears this plumage in the nesting season; it is his wedding dress, and his destruction means the certain extermination of the entire brood through starvation.

"Yet, in spite of this fact," continued Mr. Dutcher, "which should prevent all humane women from ever wearing aigrettes again, the plea of the great majority of women is that of ignorance.

"It is a curious, an inconsistent experience to visit a church or a lecture room and listen to a discourse on some philanthropic subject, and note the extreme sympathy displayed by scores of women, while at the same time their hats are decorated with plumes and feathers that could only have been obtained by acts of the greatest cruelty. Cut off the demand and plume hunters will cease to furnish a supply that they cannot dispose of. The salvation of the wild birds of beautiful plumage rests solely in woman's hands."

Mr. Dutcher also pointed out that school influence would have a great effect against the extermination of birds, and then went on to describe the habits of our native wild birds and their usefulness. Owls and chicken hawks, he said, are enemies of field mice. Other birds such as the swallow, swift, nighthawks, and whip-poor-wills feed upon the insects that are flying in the air; while the warblers and humming birds pursue their insect food in flowers and leaf, and the woodpecker, nuthatch, and creeper attend to the tree trunks and carefully examine each inch of bark for larvae. The thrushes, sparrows, and other birds carry on the war upon the ground. The chickadee, which eats thirty or forty female cankerworms a day, in twenty-five days would destroy 138,750 eggs of the noxious insect. Prof. Forbes, Director of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, found 175 lavae of Bibio—a fly which in the larval state feeds on the roots of grass—in the stomach of a single robin.

In the reports from the different States that were read, it was shown that Wisconsin had advanced the furthest in bird protection, having set aside one day on which school children might be taught the usefulness of the wild birds by actual observation, guided by adequate instruction. Massachusetts, Mr. Dutcher said, was the pioneer in what the Audubon Society was working for, and lately passed a law making it an act punishable by fine to wear wild birds' plumage as dress ornament.

The report urged that the work of the committee be placed in the hands of one individual, who could devote his entire time to the matter. Strong emphasis was laid upon the introduction in the public schools of bird study. A compilation of the bird laws in the various States was recommended, leading toward a movement for a uniform law covering all parts of North America.

ARMY OF OFFICE SEEKERS.

Gossip Concerning Likely Appointments by the New Administration.

The leaders of Tammany Hall say that, judging from the number of applicants for office, no one voted on Nov. 2 for any one but Judge Van Wyck. "It's surprising," said ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin yesterday, "how many of Mayor Strong's office holders voted for Van Wyck. I have been able to find only a few holding appointments under the present administration who didn't support the Democratic ticket."

Not a slate, it is said, has yet been made. The latest gossip with regard to the Street Cleaning Department has put Thomas E. Crimmins, the contractor, in Col. Waring's shoes. Mr. Crimmins's friends say that they do not believe that he would accept the position.

It is generally understood that James J. Martin will get his old place as President of the Police Board, but who his Democratic associate will be has not yet been decided. Senator Platt, it is reported, has been told by representatives of Richard Croker to select two organization men as Republican members of the board, and it is said that these will be W. M. K. Olcott and Frederick S. Gibbs.

It is said that ex-Police Superintendent Thomas Byrnes and ex-Inspector Alexander S. Williams are Republican candidates for Police Commissioner. Each called Wednesday on John F. Carroll, the close friend of both Mayor-elect Van Wyck and Richard Croker.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

WEYLER'S POLICY REVERSED

Blanco Tries to Bring About a Resumption of Planting, Especially of Sugar, in Cuba.

RECONSTRUCTION TO BE URGED

War Measures Abrogated in Regard to Agricultural Machinery and the Right of Railroads to Charge 20 Per Cent. on All Freight Carried.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—Capt. Gen. Blanco has issued a circular announcing that he has decided to furnish all the protection necessary to bring about a resumption of general planting, harvesting, and reconstruction throughout the country, especially in the case of the sugar crop. He further decrees that all the authorities of the island are to lend unconditional support to the proprietors of farms in the efforts of the latter to gather their crops and tend their cattle.

The civil authorities are instructed to encourage to the utmost those who are apprehensive of grinding sugar cane, and to offer them assurances, and the necessary military forces to protect them and their property. The regions where agriculture is more extended will be specially provided for by all the authorities of all ranks. The latter are authorized to assist even those who are behind in their taxes, and to do their utmost to increase the commercial facilities of the planters.

All war measures are abrogated in regard to agricultural implements, machinery, &c., and the right of the railroads to charge 20 per cent. on all freight carried is also done away with.

The Government officials throughout the island are instructed to faithfully comply with these instructions, and they are notified that if they show themselves deserving they will be rewarded in accordance with the degree of zeal they have manifested in pushing the work of bringing about a "reconstruction" of the Island of Cuba.

Marshal Blanco has abrogated the orders of his predecessor as to the destruction of the fields and huts of the insurgents. He has also cancelled the prohibitions by which the Spanish soldiery have been prevented from camping in the towns. The new orders direct that the soldiers shall be provided with blankets and waterproof coats, and that when in camp they shall always be sheltered as far as possible from the rains and dew.

No fewer than 33,000 sick soldiers are now in the hospitals of the island. To-day the mail steamer Isla de Panay, which left Havana for Spain, carried 68 officers and 500 sick soldiers.

AUTONOMY TO BE DECREED.

Formal Announcement of the Change to be Gazetted on Nov. 23.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—A royal decree granting autonomy to Cuba will be formally gazetted on Nov. 23.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Finding it impossible to raise the sum of £3,000,000, by loan or tax, to carry out its original naval plans, the government has decided to build two new cruisers only. They will be of 2,000 tons each. It is intended to summon the Cortes as soon as possible, in order to obtain credits to build more men-of-war and to place more powerful guns in the existing vessels. The Spanish naval authorities regard the Spanish Navy as already superior to the American Navy.

"The organ of Señor Sagasta, El Correo, says, to-day it is 'convinced that the Carlists are only awaiting for complications in Cuba to provide them an opportunity for rising.'"

CAMPAIGN AGAINST AUTONOMY.

Union Constitutional Party Protests to the Queen Regent.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Union Constitutional Party to-day, held under the Chairmanship of the Marquis of Pinar del Rio, it was resolved to send a cable message to the Queen Regent protesting against the establishment of autonomy and requesting her not to sign or sanction any decree establishing an autonomous régime in Cuba. It was also decided to organize the party, to collect funds, and to initiate a campaign against autonomy.

A dispatch from Cienfuegos says that at a general meeting of all the sub-committees of the Union Constitutional Party in the Province of Santa Clara a resolution was adopted against the establishment of autonomy in virutally the same terms as embody the decision of the Central Committee.

WORK OF THE MERCHANTS.

Number of Out-of-Town Buyers That Came Here Last Summer.

President William F. King of the Merchants' Association has caused to be prepared a statement showing the number of out-of-town merchants who visited and registered at the rooms of the association, in the New York Life Building on and after Aug. 9. From this statement it is shown that forty-nine different States and Territories were represented by these visitors, who numbered about 3,000.

Many came from Bermuda as the result of reduced rates, while one came from Honolulu. Mexico sent one, Nova Scotia five, and Jamaica one. The largest number came from New York State. The second State was Ohio, with Pennsylvania third. The smallest number from any one State was one from Wyoming. Washington sent seven, Utah nine, Oregon eight, Montana nine, and New Mexico seven.

The Merchants' Association now has on its list of non-resident members more than 26,000 merchants scattered throughout the entire country. The list of resident members has crossed the eleven-hundred mark.

TELEGRAMS TO ORDER STRIKE.

But This Scheme of the Cloakmakers Does Not Succeed.

The officers of the cloakmakers used the telegraph yesterday to call a strike, but it failed. They had succeeded in calling out nearly 1,000 of the cloakmakers employed by Freedman Brothers of Broadway and Prince Street and their contractors.

There still remained about 500 at work in the factory itself, and such a strict watch was kept at the entrances that no walking delegate could gain admission.

The Executive Committee of the cloakmakers held a meeting on Wednesday night to devise means to call out the 500 hands, and when Secretary Braff suggested that telegrams be sent to the shop Chairmen directing them to order the men out, he was applauded, and predictions were made that the telegraph would eventually supplant the walking delegate in ordering strikes.

Early yesterday morning Secretary Braff sent two telegrams. Scouts who were sent out returned with the answer that no strikers had left the building. Five other telegrams were sent out at different intervals, but they seemed to have been intercepted somewhere.

A keen eyed watcher in the form of an Irish forewoman was said to have been mainly instrumental in preventing the strike.

Knickerbocker Trust Company.

At the annual meeting of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, held at 234 Fifth Avenue yesterday, the following officers were re-elected: Robert Maclay, President; Charles T. Barney, Vice President; Joseph T. Brown, Second Vice President; Frederick L. Eldridge, Secretary, and J. Henry Townsend, Assistant Secretary.

SAY QUIGG MUST RETIRE

Anti-Platt Leaders Implacably Opposed to Him as County Committee Chairman.

PLATT TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Middle of the Road Republicans Appeal for Harmony, but the Independents Declare that No Compromise Is Possible.

The anti-Platt leaders asserted yesterday that they would not take part in the execution of any plan looking to the reorganization of the Republican Party that did not include the retirement of Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg as Chairman of the County Committee.

Quigg's re-election, they declared, meant the formation of an anti-Platt-Quigg organization in every Assembly district in the State, the election of contesting delegations to the next State Convention, and the nomination of a full State and Congressional ticket. Such action, it was said, would mean the election of a Democratic Governor, a Democrat as United States Senator to succeed Edward Murphy, the defeat of a majority of the Congressional nominees, and the probable defeat of the Republican Electoral ticket in 1900.

Middle-of-the-Road Republicans like Adelbert H. Steele, Charles H. Treat, and Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, who supported Gen. Tracy, but who, while acting as party men in matters pertaining to State and National matters, believe that the same policy should not apply equally to State and National and to municipal affairs, think that the future success of the party depends upon the factions getting together. They are trying to prevent a further split. They believe, it is said, that unless union is accomplished defeat in 1900 is inevitable.

Mr. Steele, Mr. Bliss, and Mr. Treat, it is said, are acting the part of peacemakers in the factional fight and are urging that mutual concessions be made in the interests of harmony. They have been informed by the anti-organization leaders that no compromise is possible unless some Chairman other than Quigg is chosen.

Proposition for Union.

A general proposition with relation to a union of the Platt and anti-Platt forces will soon, it is understood, be formally made to Senator Platt and the organization leaders. It will demand that a compromise candidate be selected as County Chairman; that all Republicans, regardless of factional affiliation, be permitted to enroll and to vote at the December primaries, and that the management of the party be made representative.

It has already been suggested that either Charles H. Treat, Edward Mitchell, W. M. K. Olcott, or Gen. Anson G. McCook be selected as Quigg's successor. It is said, however, that the nomination of any man whose record is as good to that of either of those four would be entirely satisfactory to the anti-organization Republicans. All that is desired, it is asserted, is the election of a Chairman who would see to it that every Republican had fair play and that the tactics of the past should not be repeated.

The anti-Platt leaders seem to be in perfect accord in their opposition to Chairman Quigg. They have begun to open attack against him because of the effort being made by the conservatives to bring about an amicable adjustment of factional difficulties.

War Within the County Committee.

They say, however, that if the peacemakers fail in their task, the fight against the County Chairman will be made from within as well as without the County Committee. It is asserted that Julius Mayer, leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District, is not alone in his opposition to Chairman Quigg. The anti-organization leaders say that Mr. Mayer, when he publicly declared that he was against Quigg as a candidate for any office, spoke with full knowledge that others in the County Committee were with him.

It is reported that the rebellion against Quigg among County Committeemen has reached that stage where it is considered probable that when the committee meets, on the evening of Nov. 18, a resolution of censure against the management of the Republican municipal campaign will be adopted.

Platt to Remain Neutral.

Senator Platt, it is said, will pursue a neutral course with regard to the fight against Quigg, the Senator having been informed that the attack on Quigg is not directed also against him.

Chairman Quigg's friends are organizing in his support. The Third District organization, of which Frederick Haldy, candidate for Police Commissioner, is the leader; Abraham Gruber and his followers in the Twenty-first, and the Quigg Club of the Fourteenth Congressional District have already passed resolutions indorsing the Chairman, and other organizations have been asked to do likewise.

Mr. Quigg, who has been at Old Point Comfort since the election, will return to New York either this afternoon or to-morrow.

Dinner to Chairman Quigg.

Some of Mr. Quigg's friends are making arrangements to give a dinner to him at Delmonico's either on Tuesday or Wednesday evening. George R. Manchester, Secretary of the County Committee, said last night that nearly all of the district leaders had promised to attend. The details of the dinner will not be completed until Chairman Quigg returns to town and has accepted the invitation which will be tendered to him.

STEWART AND OKIE TO ACT.

Will Seek to Enjoin County Board from Canvassing Nineteenth District Election Returns.

Horace E. Deming, the attorney who has charge of the fight being made by Perez M. Stewart and Howard P. Okie, Citizens' Union candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman, respectively, in the Nineteenth Assembly District, made another and more thorough investigation of the official election returns in the County Clerk's office yesterday, and as a result he will to-day apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction to prevent the Board of County Canvassers from canvassing the returns from the Nineteenth until after they shall have been corrected.

Mr. Stewart and Mr. Okie assisted Mr. Deming in his investigations, and the last-named gentleman said that from the gross errors discovered in the returns it was probable that in at least six election districts the votes cast would have to be recounted entirely.

Not only do those interested charge error, but they say that in many election districts votes cast straight for the National Democracy ticket were added to Mr. Weill's vote, thus giving to that gentleman an incorrect plurality of 82 votes. A comparison yesterday of the police returns and the returns in the County Clerk's office showed, according to Mr. Stewart's statement, that there was a difference in the number of votes tallied for both candidates.

"The returns in the Clerk's office show," said Mr. Stewart, "that I received at least 119 votes more than I was credited with in the police returns, and Mr. Weill received at least 19 votes less than was reported. This is a conservative count, irrespective of the fact that we have found many errors, not a few of which should really, under the law, render the count void."

Mr. Okie was even more assertive than was Mr. Stewart, and showed copies of the returns made out by the poll clerks of several election districts of the Nineteenth.

"You see," he said, "that in the First Mr. Low was only credited with 52 votes in the police returns, and here we find that his vote was in reality 97. I am confident that this state of things will be discovered in many other Assembly districts. I find my vote to have differed from the returns of the Police Department as follows:

"In the Twenty-seventh Election District the police returns gave me 190; here I find I have 194. In the Twenty-eighth the police returns gave me 170; here I find I had 174. In the Twentieth the police returns gave me 116, while I really had 160, and Mr. Geagan, instead of getting 143 votes, as you can see, only got 79. In the Nineteenth Geagan gets only 74, instead of 97; in the Eighth I get 101 instead of 12; in the Twenty-first I get 192 instead of 190; in the Twenty-second I get 190 instead of 182, and Geagan's vote was only 57, instead of 65, as given in the police returns. In the Thirty-first I lose one, for these returns show 102 for me, instead of 103, as given in the police returns, and in the Fourteenth I get 116, instead of 100. In the Seventh I should have had 46 instead of 42, and in the Tenth Geagan's vote was only 133 instead of 143. These figures alone take 85 from Mr. Geagan's vote and add 174 to mine, which gives me the election by 134 votes. Aside from this, however, is the fact that we have discovered 'mistakes' which may invalidate the whole count in some election districts."

Returns Mixed in Other Districts.

The Board of Aldermen, sitting as County Canvassers, progressed in their count yesterday as far as the Tenth Assembly District. In the Eighth District, where there is a contest, all parties were represented by counsel, and the returns were in a badly mixed condition, the Inspectors having failed to note whether or not they counted the ballots marked for identification. In the sixteen election districts of the Eighth Assembly District there were in all 213 ballots sent to the board for examination. As the majority of the Tammany candidate, Minsky, was on the police returns only 49, there is a chance of a contest in the courts. A number of mistakes were also noted on the Inspectors' returns from the Tenth District.

Cromwell Wins in Richmond County.

After a long and exciting session, lasting from 11 o'clock in the morning until an hour before midnight, the Board of Canvassers of Richmond County decided that on the face of the unofficial returns, George Cromwell, the Republican candidate for President of the Borough, is elected by 3 votes. There is another claim which has not been passed upon, which, if allowed, will give Cromwell a majority of 39. No matter how the board fixes things up, it is probable that the aggrieved party will ask for judicial interference. The meeting was productive of bitter personalities and squabbles of all kinds.

SETH LOW'S COSTS $444.75.

Bird S. Coler's Campaign Expenses Amounted to Over $12,000—Henry George Spent Nothing.

Seth Low filed his certificate of election expenses with the County Clerk yesterday. He spent but $444.75 for telegrams, postage, stenographer, and cab hire.

Judge John Henry McCarthy, the Tammany candidate who was re-elected Justice of the City Court, spent $5,360.65, of which $5,000 went to Tammany Hall, and the balance for printing, postage, and help.

District Attorney Olcott spent $395.10, of which $250 went to the campaign fund.

Thomas J. Dunn, Tammany Sheriff-elect, spent $6,750.48, for which over $1,000 went for advertising and the balance for printing, postage, posting, transportation, transparencies, rent of headquarters, clerk hire, and carriages.

Louis F. Haffen, President-elect of the Borough of the Bronx, spent $3,090 for printing, posting, postage, stationery, and contributions to district organization campaign funds.

Louis Stern, defeated Republican candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan, spent $5,177.54, of which $5,000 was a contribution to the Republican County Campaign Fund.

Henry George swore that his candidacy did not cost him a cent.

Bird S. Coles, Controller-elect, filed a certificate of his expenses with the County Clerk in Brooklyn yesterday. He swore that his election cost him $12,073.83.

Edward M. Grout, the successful candidate for President of the Borough of Brooklyn, swore that he had spent $2,649.70, of which he donated $500 to the Campaign Committee. Henry Trenchard, the Republican candidate for County Clerk, put his expenses at $1,583.34, of which amount $117.50 went for refreshments.

Frank D. Creamer, Sheriff-elect of Kings County, spent $8,015.50, which includes a subscription of $5,000 to the Democratic General Committee.

William V. Molloy, the Sheriff-elect of Westchester County, spent $1,816, and his defeated Democratic opponent, John J. Broderick, spent $2,050.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CONGRESS.

Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation of Chicago, who is going to take charge of the arrangements for the National conference of good government supporters to be held in this city next month, will arrive to-day. He has been in constant communication with William Brookfield, J. E. Milholland, and others for several months, and has written to these gentlemen that his arrangements for pushing the work of organization are complete. Mr. Milholland said last night:

"I have received in the last few days hundreds of letters from all parts of the country in regard to this matter, and am putting the estimate very low when I say that a thousand persons will attend the conference. We could have fully 10,000 here, but I would do little good, and would involve them in useless expense. Even in Washington much interest is felt in the matter, and I have been assured that it is approved by some of the highest Federal officials."

"Will the conference be in any sense political so far as parties are concerned?"

"It will not. It will be strictly and solely for the purpose of forming plans and drawing up bills for radical changes in the election laws of each State and the putting of the primaries under the law.

"That we are supported by the better element throughout the country is shown by the fact that nearly every Republican and independent newspaper in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and many other large cities has favored the plan editorially, and every civic organization that I know of is laboring earnestly in its support."

REAL TIGER FOR TAMMANY.

Tammany is to have a real, live tiger, to keep the habitués of the hall constantly in mind of the society's emblem. That this is true is apparent from a letter made public by ex-Mayor John Fitzpatrick of New Orleans, and is dated at that city, Nov. 5. After complimenting ex-Mayor Grant on his political judgment and sagacity Mr. Fitzpatrick continues:

"I believe that Tammany should have its Wigwam graced with a real, living representation of the organization. I send you by express a beautiful specimen of a tiger. He is but two and a half months old, and was brought to this city from San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua. He is playful and kind in disposition, and will be very handsome. He is as satisfied with his surroundings as I know Tammany is over the result of the election in Greater New York. Give him a place of honor in your great Wigwam."

Mr. Grant wrote to John C. Sheehan, telling him that the tiger was at his disposal in the office of an express company, and that he should have no hesitation in accepting him.

Councilmanic Returns Mixed.

The Aldermanic Committees in Brooklyn continued yesterday the canvass of the vote cast at the recent election. It was shown that the race for Councilman in the Seventh District between Henry C. Nostrand and Charles H. Ebbetts, both Democrats, was very close. Both claim to have been elected, and a mix up of the figures to the amount of 180 votes still further complicates the case. Both candidates were present yesterday with counsel.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The only genuine Hunyadi Water.
Hunyadi János
BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER
Prescribed and approved for 34 years by all the medical authorities, for CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, HEMORRHOIDS, as well as for all kindred ailments resulting from indiscretion in diet.
"The prototype of all Bitter Waters"—Lancet. Speedy, sure, gentle.—British Medical Journal.
CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm
Andreas Saxlehner

THE COAL TRUST DECISION

Full Text of the Opinion of Justice Merwin in Favor of the Railroad Presidents.

ATTORNEY GENERAL IN ERROR

His Application for the Examination of Witnesses Failed to State Sufficient Facts to Warrant the Granting of the Order.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Justice Merwin wrote the prevailing opinion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, whose decision was handed down yesterday sustaining Justice Chester in vacating the order compelling the Presidents of certain coal carrying railroads to appear before a referee in proceedings under the anti-trust law. Only an abstract of Justice Merwin's opinion could be obtained yesterday. The full text follows:

The Right of Appeal.

"The first question to be determined is whether there is any right of appeal to this court from the orders in question. The claim of the respondents is that the proceeding under the statute of 1897 is not a special proceeding within the meaning of the Code of Civil Proceedure and that therefore there is no remedy by appeal.

"By Sections 3,333 and 3,334 it is provided that the word 'action,' when applied to judicial proceedings, signifies an ordinary prosecution in a court of justice by a party against another party for the enforcement or protection of right or the punishment of a public offense, and that every other prosecution by a party for either of the purposes above specified is a special proceeding. By Section 1,336 of the code it is provided that an appeal may be taken to the Appellate Division from an order affecting a substantial right made by a Justice of the Supreme Court in a special proceeding instituted before him pursuant to a special statutory provision.

"Here is a special statutory provision that in some form gives to the Attorney General a right to examine witnesses. In this proceeding he seeks to enforce that right against these respondents. It is, I think, a special proceeding, within the meaning of the provision giving the right of appeal. (See matter of Ryers, 72 N. Y., 1, 4; matter of Cooper, 22 N. Y., 67, 87.)

Duty of a Judicial Character.

"Coming, then, to the consideration of the appeal, we are met at the threshold of the case with the proposition of the respondents that the Justice had no right to entertain the application of the Attorney General, for the reason that the duty imposed by the act upon the Justice was not of a judicial character. Very evidently it was the intention of the Legislature to impose a duty upon the Justice similar in its character to that imposed upon a Justice by the provision of the code in relation to depositions taken before or after the commencement of a suit. It can hardly be claimed that the action of the Justice under those provisions is not of a judicial character.

"So by other provisions of the code (5,914 et seq.) a Justice may be called upon to act with referee to depositions taken within the State for use without the State. I am not aware of its being held that a Justice had no right to perform the duty imposed by those provisions. There are many statutory provisions by which, upon investigations by public bodies of matters of public interest, the attendance of witnesses may be enforced by order or summons obtained from a Justice of the Supreme Court. In practice, the duties that may be imposed upon a Justice of the Supreme Court are regarded as quite varied, as may be illustrated by the provisions of many statutes requiring certificates of incorporation to be approved of by them and the statute giving them power to take acknowledgments of conveyances.

"By the act in question, a written application is to be presented to the Justice, complying so far as practicable with certain provisions of the code, and it must appear to the Justice that the order for examination is necessary. He may require notice to be given and may grant a preliminary injunction, as may appear to him to be proper or expedient. The Justice was thus called upon to pass judgment upon the application as presented and determine whether the applicant was entitled to the relief he asked. He was called upon to construe and apply the law, and that is the peculiar province of the judicial department. (Cooley, Cons. Lim., 6th Ed., 109.)

"The fact that the effect of the proceeding may be to aid an administrative or executive officer in the discharge of a duty imposed upon him by law does not change the character of the action of the Justice. (Brinson Case, 154 U. S., 447, 487.) In that case the Federal authorities mainly relied on by the counsel for the respondents are discussed, and it is quite apparent that they do not apply to a case like the present.

"In the matter of Cooper, supra, Judge Belden, at Page 84, states as the principle to be deduced from the authorities which he cites: 'That when any power is conferred upon a court of justice to be exercised by it as a court in the manner and with the formalities used in its ordinary proceedings, the action of such court is to be regarded as judicial irrespective of the original nature of the power.' The act in question did not, I think, impose upon the Justice a function of a non-judicial character.

The Petition Insufficient.

"The next question is whether the application or petition of the Attorney General was upon its face sufficient to entitle him to the benefit of the law. In the petition, after a reference to the provisions of the act, it is stated upon information and belief that heretofore certain railroad and other corporations, foreign and domestic, entered into a certain illegal contract, arrangement, agreement, or combination limiting the product of anthracite coal. It is then stated by the petitioner that 'he deems it necessary and proper to procure the testimony of the following witnesses before beginning any action or proceeding in reference to the matters above set forth as provided for by said Chapter 364 of the Laws of 1897'; then giving the names and residences of six persons, 'that your petitioner is informed and believes that such persons have knowledge and information as to such illegal contract, and is desirous of examining such persons under oath for the purpose of determining whether an action or proceeding should be commenced under such act against any person, Trustee, Director, manager, or other officer of a corporation, or against a corporation, foreign or domestic, and of examining and procuring the testimony of persons hereinbefore named as witnesses under the provisions of such act'; that it is not practicable to set out with greater particularity any of the matters required by Article 1, Title 3, Chapter 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure on like applications.

"It is not stated why it is not practicable to set out more fully the matters required by the Code. The act provided that the provisions of Article I. above referred to should apply 'so far as practicable.' Under those provisions it must appear that the testimoyn desired is material and necessary, and under Rule 32 of the Supreme Court Rules the affidavit must specify the facts and circumstances which show that the examination is material and necessary. An affidavit must be presented setting forth among other things the names and residences of the suspected parties; the nature of the expected controversy and the circumstances which render it necessary for the protection of the applicant's rights that the witnesses' testimony should be perpetuated. (Matter of Ketchum, 60 How. Practice, 154.)

"There must be reasonable ground to believe that the application is in good faith. The granting of the order is somewhat in the discretion of the Judge. (Jenkins vs. Putnam, 106 N. Y., 272.) In the case cited it is said the Judge must be able to see from the facts stated that the testimony is material and necessary. The right to make an examination is purely statutory and the provisions of the statute must be followed. (Balcom vs. Adams, 18 N. Y. State Reporter, 13; Reishon vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, 77 N. Y., 278.)

"In the petition in the present case, no reason is given why it is not practicable to state the names and residences of the suspected parties. The information is not stated upon which a belief is founded that an alleged contract has been entered into, or the information upon which a belief is founded that the witnesses named have any knowledge or information as to such illegal contract, or that the testimony desired is material and necessary for the facts showing such necessity and materiality. The sources of information are not given. Allegations on information and belief without stating the sources of information are as a rule disregarded.

"By Section 5 of the act of 1897 it is provided that 'if it appears to the satisfaction of the Justice of the Supreme Court to whom the application for the order is made that such an order is necessary, then such order shall be granted.' In the petition no facts are stated from which the Justice would be authorized to arrive at the conclusion that the order was necessary. The petitioner states that he deems it necessary and proper to procure the testimony of the persons named and that he is desirous of examining them for the purpose of determining whether an action should be commenced under the act.

"The opinion and desire of the petitioner is not enough. If that was all that was necessary to entitle the petitioner to the order, the judicial action of the Judge would be minimized to a greater extent than it can be assumed that the Legislature intended. By making the provisions of the Code in relation to depositions taken before suit applicable (People ex rel. Commissioners vs. Banks, 67, N. Y., 568,) an intention is apparent to provide for these examinations the same safeguards that are deemed to be necessary for the ordinary examinations of that character. It was not designed to make the duty of the Judge a clerical one or require him to act upon the demand simply of any officer.

"The petition, I think, was fatally defective in failing to state facts sufficient to authorize a determination by the Justice that the order was necessary, as well as in failing to comply with provisions of the code, and not showing any reason why it was not practicable to do so.

Constitutionality Not Considered.

"Having reached the conclusion that the petitioner did not by his petition show that he was entitled to the benefit of the statute, assuming the statute to be legal, it is not necessary to consider the challenges made by the respondents to the validity of the act itself upon Constitutional grounds.

"It follows that the order for examination was properly set aside, and that the orders appealed from should be affirmed.

"Putnam, J., concurs; Parker, P. J., concurs in result; Herrick, J., concurs as stated in his opinion; Landon, J., dissents in opinion.

"Orders appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs, and disbursements upon each appeal."

THANKSGIVING DAY NOV. 25.

Gov. Black Calls Upon the People of This State to Return Thanks for the Year's Blessings.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Gov. Black issued his first Thanksgiving proclamation to-day. It is as follows:

State of New York, Executive Chamber.

The year now passing has been filled with occasions for thanksgiving. Commerce has flourished, and all forms of industry have yielded reasonable returns. Charity and benevolence have been exercised and encouraged, the rights of citizenship respected, and the supremacy of the law maintained.

The manifold evidences of general prosperity give courage for the present and hope and confidence for the future.

For these beneficent conditions we should acknowledge our gratitude to Almighty God.

Wherefore I, Frank S. Black, Governor, do hereby designate Thursday, the 25th day of November, inst., as a day of general thanksgiving among the people of the State, and I recommend that on that day they refrain from their ordinary pursuits, and assemble at their accustomed places of worship, and give devout acknowledgment to God for the blessings of this year.

I also commend for that day special thoughtfulness for the poor and unfortunate. No higher form of worship could grace Thanksgiving Day than the exercise of a charity so generous and strong that it will continue unabated through all the year.

Done at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-seven. By the Governor.

FRANK S. BLACK.
WILLIAM M. GRIFFITH, Private Secretary.

CLOSE VOTE IN HERKIMER.

Republican Assemblyman Declared Elected by Eighteen Votes.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The Board of Supervisors completed their canvass of the vote on member of Assembly to-day. The canvass shows the election of the Republican candidate, E. La Grange Smith, by a plurality of eighteen.

The attorneys for the Democratic candidate were present during the count and made copies of all protested and void ballots, which number over 200. Both sides claim that votes were returned as void that should have been counted, and it is possible that Smith's seat will be contested.

It Cost Judge Wallace $2,500.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Judge William J. Wallace certified to the Secretary of State to-day that his election expenses amounted to $2,500, all of which went to the Republican State Committee. Francis E. Baldwin, Prohibition candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Theodore F. Cuno, candidate of the Socialist-Labor Party for the same office, certified that they had no expenses.

A Correction.

By an inadvertence yesterday in these columns Juan M. Ceballos was referred to as the President of the New York Produce Exchange. Mr. Ceballos is the President of a company with offices in the Produce Exchange Building. Frank Brainard is the President of the Produce Exchange.

A. G. Gilliam of St. Louis a Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—A. G. Gilliam, manager of the Jones-Nixon Publishing Company of this city, and Democratic candidate for State Senator at the last election, shot and killed himself to-day. No reason is known for the deed, except that an injury received recently by Mr. Gilliam in a bicycle accident may have affected his mind.

Mr. Butterworth Will Recover.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—Commissioner of Patents Benjamin Butterworth is much better to-day. His improvement is so decided that the doctors say he certainly will recover.

Slain by Poison.

Not the poison that the covert assassin administers in the drink, the food, or some other guise, but the poison of malaria, shortens the lives of myriads. There is a safe and certain antidote. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only fortifies the system against malaria, but roots out its seeds when they have germinated. Dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatic, liver and kidney trouble are conquered by the Bitters.

Standard American Brand.
ESTABLISHED 1860.

The Old Reliable
STEEL PENS
Imitated by many, excelled or equaled by none. Samples for trial for Expert Writers, Correspondents and Accountants sent free on receipt of this notice, cut from the paper, with your name and address.
Spencerian Pen Co
450 Broome St., New York, N. Y.

To the Horse Show--Wear
Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE
They are Stylish and Popular.
199-299-605-1197-1361 Broadway.

A CARD.
Our ONLY Store IS BROADWAY & 9th ST.
WE ARE NOT OPENING ANY OTHER.
MARKS ARNHEIM

THE MILBANK MEMORIAL

Western Wing Presented to Teachers College Dedicated with Appropriate Ceremonies.

SETH LOW UNABLE TO PRESIDE

Tributes to Joseph Milbank, the Donor, Paid by Spencer Trask and Other Speakers—The Responsibility of Wealth.

The Milbank Memorial, which is the western wing of Teachers College, on Morningside Heights and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was dedicated with impressive ceremonies yesterday afternoon. The exercises were held in the Memorial Chapel, an exquisite piece of architecture and mural decoration that occupies part of the west wing.

Six thousand invitations had been sent out, most of them going to friends of education. One was sent to the head of every educational institution in this State. As a consequence, the little chapel, which seats about 250 persons, was crowded, despite the inclement weather. Among those present were Archdeacon C. C. Tiffany, Dean Smith of Barnard College, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Mr. and Mrs. John Plummer, William F. Bridge, Secretary, and Miss Grace H. Dodge, Treasurer of Teachers College, besides most of the Faculty and Trustees of the institution.

It was expected that Seth Low, President of Columbia, would be present and preside, but Spencer Trask, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who replaced him, said that Mr. Low was too ill to attend the exercises.

At 3 P. M. Joseph Milbank, the founder of the memorial, and also a Trustee of Teachers College, entered the chapel on the arm of Spencer Trask. These were followed by the Rev. C. D'W. Bridgman, Henry M. Sanders and W. C. P. Rhodes, who were to make addresses, and all took their seats on the altar platform. The exercises were opened with an organ recital by the organist, Gustave Viehl. The Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhodes of Brooklyn then offered prayer.

Spencer Trask Accepts the Gift.

Mr. Trask, as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, accepted the memorial on behalf of Teachers College. He said:

"It is a rare thing for a man to reap a second glory through his son, after he has gathered in his own harvest. But it is a beautiful thing, and appeals strongly to our imagination, when a son can say: 'Thou art my father, and my deeds are thine.'

"We can see it to-day in this noble building bearing its crown of beauty, of color, and of form, delighting the eyes and stimulating the mind by the thoughts and suggestions of its far-reaching possibilities of usefulness, and probabilities of influencing the lives of generations yet unborn.

"This building has been erected by one of our Trustees in memory of his father and mother. It seems but right that some word should be said of him whose name it bears, and yet what word is more fitting than that of the glad evangel, 'The good die not,' and the illustration of that word as we look around us here?

"Those that follow me will speak more eloquently on this point, from that personal knowledge of the man which was denied me; but no one can feel and appreciate more deeply than I and those for whom I speak, all that this building means to us—giving form and substance, as it were, to the dreams dreamed so long ago, and which, in fact, seemed then little more than the baseless fabric of a dream, and as little likely of realization.

"The germ of the Teachers College was an industrial association, its first public exhibition being specimens of the handiwork of its pupils. This building is the full-blown flower. It is complete in all appliances, rounding out our group of buildings, and representing the perfect, finished product, as compared with the crude specimen of years ago.

An Era of Higher Ideals.

"The last decade has marked a wonderful advance in the demands for broader educational standards. The ideals toward which we strive are higher. We have entered upon a new era in education. More and more is the necessity felt that the teacher must be trained not only to know what to teach, but how to teach.

"It is for this that the Teachers College has its only warrant to exist, and it is to enable the college more thoroughly to do this work that this building has been erected. We rejoice that our friend has had not only the wisdom and insight to appreciate our need, but has had the means and the heart to use these means to supply that need. In the name of all those who hereafter shall be benefited by the advantages here offered, I thank him for his gracious gift."

Dr. C. D. W. Bridgman, who was the former pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, of which Mr. Milbank is a member, made an address on the Memorial and the parents of Mr. Milbank, in whose honor it was erected.

Referring to Jeremiah Milbank, father of Joseph Milbank, founder of the memorial, he said:

"He had breadth of mind and a mental reach which made it impossible to restrict himself to the narrow beliefs of the partisan and bigot. This breadth of vision is one of the chief elements in the character of the warrior and of the statesman. In either of these fields he would have accomplished conspicuous success. He was broad-minded and yet thoroughly practical.

"But the supreme element in his character was his absolute trustworthiness. He was steadfast in his convictions and faithful to whatever honor enjoined. His name is found among the beneficiaries of a distant university. A pulic library and a noble church of denomination other than the one to which he belonged, attest his generous spirit."

Relation of Wealth to Education.

Mr. Trask then introduced the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, present pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. Sanders spoke on "The Relation of Wealth to Education." He said, in part:

"The money power has come, in our day, to be looked upon as a gift of God, and to be used to His glory. To denounce private wealth as filthy lucre, and to say that a Christian should be poor is to show an utter ignorance of economic law. The difference in the civilization of 1897 and in the time of the Pilgrim Fathers when they landed on the bleak shores of the new world is not as much one of education as it is one of wealth.

"The diatribes against wealth that are frequently made in the pulpit, usually by fledglings, have no warrant from a sane or sound exposition of the Bible. There is no panacea for social ills. If the great Master refused to be a divider of estates, it ill becomes us to take the office he declined.

"Wealth cannot only purchase property; it can control events. Some of the richest men lead the simplest lives. They use their wealth merely as a chess player uses his wooden figures, only to win the game. It is now felt that to use wealth unprofitably is a great wrong. Thus the responsibility of private wealth is recognized."

Mr. Milbank then delivered to Mr. Trask the key of the memorial, and said:

"I am glad of the opportunity to express my appreciation of the services of those who have completed the construction and equipment of the new building. While I do not doubt that in completing the facilities of Teachers College I have accomplished the greatest good open to me, I still recognize that the memorial to my parents is inadequate, and not commensurate with their worth. I trust that it will at least aid in the increased usefulness of the college."

Dr. Rhodes pronounced the benediction, and the audience passed out of the chapel to examine the other parts of the new building.

The Memorial.

The memorial completes the quadrangle of Teachers College. It was occupied for the first time at the beginning of the Autumn term in September. It contains the offices and classrooms of the Departments of History, English, Mathematics, Latin and Greek, Kindergarten and Music, lecture rooms and laboratories of the Departments of Domestic Science and Art and Biological Science, classrooms of Horace Mann School, luncheon and bicycle storeroom, study hall, and chapel. Its cost was about $200,000.

The Milbank Hall of Barnard College is the gift of Mrs. A. A. Anderson, the sister of Joseph Milbank, and was also erected in honor of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Lake Milbank.

AUTOMATIC DAVITS TESTED.

A New Life-Saving Boat Device Shown by the Inventor at the Navy Yard.

The McKinnon life-saving davit, for use on naval and merchant vessels, was tested at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. A number of naval officers and men interested in shipping affairs were present to see the new device operated and inspect its mechanism and construction.

The davits were rigged up in Spar Building No. 114. James W. McKinnon, the inventor, assisted by two machinists, operated the device. One of the old whale boats used on the ships of the navy was used to show its workings. The boat weighs more than 1,000 pounds. It was handled by one man, showing that the davits worked perfectly.

While the davits are of the same design as those now in use on many ships, the mechanism for working them is different than anything now in use. The affair is operated by a double set of hoisting chains. They are attached to three beveled cog wheels, which work the drum on which the ropes for hoisting and lowering are operated. The boat can be lowered with any degree of speed.

The davits are operated from the boat. They are so arranged that a boat can be swung outward or on to its cradle above the deck without becoming jammed against the decks. They operate automatically. The large cog wheels by which the davits are turned are connected by two rods, whose motions are guided by grooves on top of the cogs.

The machinery by which the whole device is operated is small, and so arranged that it would take up little space between decks. The test yesterday was voted a success by those who saw it.

DESPONDENT MOTHER'S SUICIDE.

Discouraged Because Her Children Made Slow Progress in School.

Mrs. Anna Jackson, professional nurse, killed herself on Wednesday night by inhaling gas in the bathroom of her flat at 943 Amsterdam Avenue. Her body was found yesterday morning by her two children, William, aged eleven, and Rose, aged ten.

Mrs. Jackson had been a widow six years, and had hard work to support herself and children, who attended Felix Adler's School for Ethical Culture in West Fifty-fourth Street. Their mother was discouraged because they made poor progress in their studies. This, it is believed, was the cause of her suicide.

Mrs. Jackson was despondent when she retired with her children on Wednesday night. When they awoke yesterday morning their mother's bed was empty. After searching the flat and finding the bathroom door locked, they called John Thornton, who lives in the same house, and with his assistance opened the door. Mrs. Jackson had been dead several hours. After locking the door she had stuffed the cracks around the door and window with paper, turned on the gas and sat down with her back against the door to await death.

MADE ILL BY EATING PUDDING.

Several Persons Affected by Indulging in a Sunday Dessert.

Clarence Corner, son of the Rev. Charles Corner, Pastor of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Powers Street, near Ewen, Brooklyn, is seriously ill at his home as a result of eating pudding for dessert on Sunday.

The Rev. and Mrs. Powers and their daughter were also made ill by the dish, but did not have to call for medical attendance. The boy ate two portions of the pudding and has been in bed ever since. It is believed that the milk used in making the dish was impure.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:44	Sun sets...4:46	Moon rises...6:54

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:55	Gov. Isl'd...9:17	H. Gate...11:06
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:18	Gov. Isl'd...9:36	H. Gate...11:25

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Port Royal and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 13.

Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Kingston, &c...	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cambrian, London	.....	.....
Campania, Queenstown & Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Creole, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curacao, Trinidad, &c...	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sol, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Galileo, Hull	.....	.....
Grenada, Grenada, &c...	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Herschell, Rio Janeiro	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Naples, & Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Massachusetts, London	.....	.....
Mongolian, Glasgow and Derry	.....	.....
Newton, La Plata Countries	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 15.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hildebrande Barbados & North Brazil	.....	.....

TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

Lahn, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Copt

Wanamaker's

Horse Show Gowns and Wraps.

THE precedence of Wanamaker's in fine dress for women is well illustrated by these three specimens of imported Paris dresses, capped by one magnificent wrap for evening wear.

Each one of these is worth coming to see of itself.

1. An imported model in geranium red chiffon over red silk, the chiffon exquisitely appliqued all over with silk in floral designs; yoke of shirred chiffon.
2. A Sara Mayer Dress of white ground moire silk, with dashes of black satin, the waist trimmed with black lace and white chiffon; the skirt has unique black ostrich feather trimming.
3. An elegant costume by Laferriere, black chiffon-edged ruffles of cream lace over white satin; beautiful hand-painted sash of white silk ribbon.

The wrap is a magnificent full-length carriage-robe from Sara Mayer, of white satin, with yoke of pale orange velvet, trimmings of pearl and gold beads and lace; very high collar; edging on collar; front, and over shoulders of fox fur.

Second floor.

Broadcloths. WE have sold more broadcloths this season than for many years past. This tells you how popular they are.

And we could now sell our stock at wholesale for the prices we charged at retail. This shows you what your advantage is in buying here.

And these will give you an idea of our color assortment.

20 shades of American broadcloth at 75c.
20 shades of finer grades at $1.
22 shades of fine American at $1.25.
29 shades of imported broadcloth at $1.50.
49 shades of imported broadcloth at $1.75.
19 shades of imported broadcloth at $2.
54 shades of finest imported broadcloth at $2.75.

Choice shades of tan, gray, modes, and royal-blue are very scarce, and the few stores that have them charge a still higher price for them; but that's not the way things are done at Wanamakers.

Rotunda.

Men's Clothing. THE "three-button cutaway" coat fills a most important place, half-way between dress and business. Stylish coats and vests in this style are here in large variety at prices like these:

In black diagonal worsted, Italian cloth lined, narrow stitched edge, $10.
In black all-wool Thibet, Italian cloth lined, hand-made collars and buttonholes, $12.
In black, rough-faced cheviot, very serviceable and dressy, $14.
Better grades in Thibets, unfinished worsteds and Vicunas, up to $30.

MEN'S TROUSERS—A Bargain.

200 pairs of striped worsted trousers, $7 value, at $5 a pair.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Teachers' Bagster Bibles, 70c. IT taxes your belief—but it's here; a teacher's Bible, with Concordance, maps, illustrations, (such as the Moabite Stone, reproduction of an old "palimpsest," facsimile pages of ancient manuscripts, etc.,) and "Bible Helps." The "divinity circuit" binding is so perfect that you can fold it back just as you *try* to do with a magazine, but can't. And when you hear the price, you're sure it's a mistake.

seventy cents!

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Chocolate Marshmallows at 20c. MARSHMALLOWS here are made of pure gum arabic, sugar, and egg whites; we know, because we made them. We don't buy candies—can't get the Wanamaker sort.

In many stores the pure goods such as these, are sold at 40c. and 50c. Our regular price is 30c.; but while this large special lot lasts, we shall sell them at

20c. a pound.

Basement.

THE Quaker Crimped Crust Bread Pan makes your bread of even quality, and relieves your mind of strain. Made of block iron, that will not rust, 40c., or three for $1; of tin, 20c. each. A loaf of fresh bread with every pan. Basement.

HERE is a 10-inch pie-plate of Crystal Steel Ware for 8c. The same plate in agate ware would cost 22c. Lay in a supply while this great stock is here at half prices. Basement.

MACKINTOSHES, men's, boys', women's. Remember yesterday, and how you might have been provided at Wanamaker's.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

New York Firm's New Steamer.

BATH, Me., Nov. 11.—The Bath Iron Works closed a contract this afternoon for building a steel cargo steamer for a New York firm. The dimensions of the steamer will be: Length, 308 feet; breadth, 42 feet; depth, 25 feet; dead weight capacity, 3,818 tons. She will have triple expansion engines of 1,300 horse power, capable of driving the craft at ten knots. The steamer will be completed next May, and will compete with the English tramp steamers. She will be the first vessel of the kind built in America.

Woman Shoots Her Brother's Slayer.

HYDEN, Ky., Nov. 11.—In a row over politics John Sebre shot and killed Henry Davis. Davis's sister Mollie promptly avenged her brother's death by giving Sebre a mortal wound.

FOOTBALL AT CAMBRIDGE

The Harvard Eleven Ready to Meet Their Old Antagonists from New Haven.

CRIMSON LINE-UP ANNOUNCED

One of the Coaches Says the Team Is Improving and Will Be in Its Best Form for Saturday's Contest.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 11.—Harvard's line-up Saturday in the football contest with Yale probably will be: Cabot, left end; Swain, left tackle; Bouve, left guard; Doucette, centre; Shaw or Haskell, right guard; Donald, right tackle; Moulton, right end; Garrison, quarter back; Dibblee, left half back; Swain or Warren, right half back; Warren or Haughton, full back.

One of the Harvard coaches says of the condition of the eleven:

"The team has now reached its culmination point, and satisfactory results have been obtained. The 'Varsity team and substitutes will come to the game Saturday with no injuries that will cause anxiety as to their ability to last through the game, except in one or two cases. The team has shown gradual improvement, and should be in its best form Saturday. The ends have covered their positions in excellent form throughout the season. Their fault is that they do not hold the runners well enough on defense.

"Richardson has been doing good work in spite of his light weight. He seems to break up or sift through interferences, and is at the right spot. Bull has been showing up well as an end, tackling fiercely, and running hard and well, though showing greenness in tackling too hard.

"Graydon tackles well, but is nursing an injury, and Lewis, though first rate on following the ball, often overruns his man and misses tackles.

"At right tackle Donlad has done as good work as his condition permits. He is heavy, reliable, and a decidedly good tackler. Swain, although the lightest candidate, has shown a good quality of work throughout the year. He is careful, tackles hard and accurately, and runs fairly well with the ball.

"Wheeler puts up a fierce game, and would be invaluable but for his tendency to get off side. Mills, who has the capacity for making one of the best football players in college, mars his brilliant work by allowing himself to be pocketed or drawn through so far as to leave a hole. He runs with the ball with excellent speed and judgment and would make a good half back.

"At left guard Bouve is showing up well, both on offensive and defensive. If he showed a little more fierceness in his play there would be little fault to find with him. Haskell is steady and firm. He follows the ball well and is apt to get it on a fumble. He knows his position thoroughly. Shaw's good work is too well known to need comment. If he does not play Saturday it will be due to some physical disability rather than to any doubt as to the excellence of his play.

"Boal is a fierce rusher and plays a strong and careful game, but he is not entirely safe on defensive. Doucette has his own way of playing, and does much to vindicate it. He is steady, knows the game, and plays it for all that it is worth. He is always on the ball, and helps to throw his opponents out. Burden plays carefully, but not always safely, and needs steadying in getting possession of the ball.

"Garrison has done excellent work at quarter. He is heady, thoroughly trained in his position, and an exceedingly good general. His choice of plays can seldom be criticised, while his interference is exceptional.

"Dibblee has done very good work, and has improved from first to last. His dodging is a feature, and he seems safe to catch kicks and to hold the ball while running. He is tough, and never seems to be injured.

"Sawin has not been doing his best work of late, but seems to have been out of shape. He is recovering, however. Warren is the real find of the year. He has developed into a good player. He is a good tackler and a hard line tackler. He also seems to catch and hold the ball well.

"Haughton is kicking well and accurately, with a twist that is difficult to catch. He gets off quickly with interference, but does not get his man as he should. He is strong on defense."

CHANGE IN YALE'S TEAM.

Half Back Dudley Called Home by His Mother's Death.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 11.—It is now certain that a change must be made in Yale's football eleven at the last moment. Charles Dudley, left half back, received news tonight that his mother died at Washington this afternoon. He was summoned home, and will be gone for several days. It is thought, however, that he will return in time to line up against Princeton next week Saturday.

The news which necessitated Dudley's departure caused a feeling of much depression about the campus to-night. He was depended on to do Yale's most effective plunging in the game with Harvard, and the team will be weakened by his absence. The coaches will probably make no definite selection for the position until to-morrow.

The final practice of the Yale team was held this afternoon, and it occupied less than forty-five minutes. As predicted yesterday, to-day's work was very light, but what there was of it indicated that the good form developed in the past week has been maintained. The men are in good spirits. Early this evening the players were rehearsed in their signals, and later the coaches who are in the city held a protracted conference, at which final methods were discussed and decided upon.

The players' hard work is done. To-morrow's programme calls for light exercise in the morning and after luncheon at 1:45 they will board two special cars in which they will be taken via Springfield to Boston, where, under the eaves of their old-time rival, they will spend the last night preceding Saturday's contest.

Even money and lots of it is now to be had at Yale, and a large number of students will go to Boston to-morrow for the purpose of placing it.

TOD SLOANE VICTORIOUS AGAIN.

American Jockey Receives High Praise from the London Press.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—At the second day's racing of the Liverpool Autumn meeting today, D. Seymour's five-year-old bay mare Sapling, ridden by "Tod" Sloane, the American jockey, won the Liverpool Stewards' Plate.

This race is of 350 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the second horse to receive 25 sovereigns out of the plate; entrance, 5 sovereigns. Ten horses ran over the course, Canal Point in, (nearly six furlongs,) and the result in detail was as follows:

D. Seymour's five-year-old b. m. Sapling, by Marmiton-Deodar 1
R. A. Oswald's four-year-old b. c. Yule Tree, by Tristan-Cydonia 2
Sir S. Scott's four-year-old blk f. Ardvourlie, by Barcaldi-Elizabeth 3

The betting before the start was 9 to 2 against Ardvourlie and 10 to 1 against Sapling. Sapling won by a length and a half; two and a half lengths separated second and third horses.

"Tod" Sloane has won high approval here, and the newspapers which formerly criticized him are now full of praise for his riding. They all acknowledge he is a great rider. The Globe says:

"However ugly Sloane's style, it pays, and we must admit that he is a perfect artist in the saddle, and that at his weight we have little stock in this country to cope with him."

The Sun remarks:

"Even the most prejudiced are forced to admit he knows how to beat most of our men when his mount is good enough. There is something in his method deserving of consideration."

The Two-Year-Old Malvolio Dead.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 11.—Malvolio, owned by Jacob Marklein and John Fay, died at Cumberland Park last night of catarrhal fever. He was one of the best two-year-olds in the West, and his owners recently refused $10,000 for him.

PLUCKY WOMEN GOLFERS

Rainy Weather Fails to Damp Team Match Enthusiasm at Ardsley.

VICTORY FOR MORRIS COUNTY

Five Players on That Team Beat Shinnecock by One Point—Miss Beatrix Hoyt Makes the Best Individual Score, Establishing a New Woman's Record.

Traditional sentiment regarding the hesitancy of young ladies to engage in sports or open-air exercise in rainy weather was badly shattered yesterday on the links of the Ardsley Club, when six teams of women golfers appeared bright and early to compete in the first open match of this kind ever held. The teams consisted of five women each, representing the best feminine talent of Morristown, Shinnecock, Ardsley, Fairfield County, at Greenwich, Conn.; Englewood, and Harbor Hill of Staten Island.

This meant thirty players in all, and to their credit it may be said that, once started in the match, not one flinched or gave the slightest inclination to back out when the threatening clouds finally decided to pour down their moisture. The rain began before the match was half over, and long before a single player had finished.

It was a treat to watch the animated contestants playing around as unconcerned as though the rain was not penetrating more and more through their bright and attractive costumes. There was Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the young golf champion of women in America, playing the rounds as usual without any head covering. The term "golfing wonder" is well applied to her, for it was the first time she ever played over the Ardsley links, yet she did the eighteen holes in 97 strokes, the best ever done by a woman. Mrs. Cochrane's score of 111 won the Ardsley championship last Tuesday. These two played together, being the first to start, and Mrs. Cochrane made 111 again. Not a competitor deigned to use an umbrella, but some of the energetic spectators who went around the course did, as well as the scorers and some of the caddies.

It was a very curious and interesting scene from the clubhouse piazza, where most of the guests chose to stand to watch the fair golfers.

It was a good contest and full of excitement. Miss Hoyt, although making the best score, failed to be on the winning team. She played for Shinnecock, and its five contestants rolled up the aggregate score of 553. The five steady golfers from the Morris County team of Morristown, N. J., beat this by just one point, and when the close victory was announced the clubhouse was in a wild uproar of excitement for several minutes. For a team match it was a remarkably close finish.

Miss Shelton, the former Morris County Club champion, did the best for her team, 103 strokes. This and the same score made by Miss Ethel Wickham of Shinnecock were the second best of the day. The winning team received a handsome silver cup given by A. De Witt Cochrane, and each member got a beautiful little silver flower stand as a personal souvenir. The six teams are, the scores of the winning team being given in full:

Miss Helen Shelton—										
Out	4	5	6	8	7	5	7	8	9—	54
In	5	6	6	4	7	6	4	5	6—	49
Total										103
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan—										
Out	5	4	5	4	9	6	4	7	9—	53
In	6	8	7	4	6	7	5	6	9—	58
Total										111
Mrs. Henry P. Phipps—										
Out	7	5	5	5	7	7	5	5	8—	54
In	5	4	8	7	6	7	5	9	8—	59
Total										113
Mrs. William Shippen—										
Out	7	5	4	7	6	6	6	8	8—	56
In	4	8	7	8	9	7	5	9	7—	59
Total										115
Miss Alice Post—										
Out	5	5	7	4	7	6	6	7	9—	56
In	5	6	7	5	8	8	6	7	8—	60
Total										116
Team total										558

SHINNECOCK HILLS.

	Out.	In.	Total.
Miss Beatrix Hoyt	48	49	97
Miss Ethel Wickham	52	51	103
Miss Crocker	58	59	117
Mrs. Arthur Turnure	61	59	120
Miss J. S. Clarke	64	58	122
Total			559

ARDSLEY.

	Out.	In.	Total.
Miss Kittridge	50	60	110
Mrs. De Witt Cochrane	56	55	111
Miss Lilian Brooks	60	54	114
Miss Sarah Thompson	61	60	121
Miss Caroline D. Eidlitz	61	62	123
Total			579

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

	Out.	In.	Total.
Miss Curtiss	55	56	111
Miss T. E. Mason	62	60	122
Miss L. Willard	56	68	124
Miss Churchill	67	61	128
Mrs. M. H. Gray	58	71	129
Total			614

HARBOR HILL.

	Out.	In.	Total.
Miss A. K. Robinson	59	64	123
Miss M. E. Kobbe	63	63	126
Miss Mabel Park	61	62	123
Miss Edwards	79	66	145
Mrs. D. O. Fowler	81	68	149
Total			663

ENGLEWOOD.

	Out.	In.	Total.
Miss Anabel Green	66	56	122
Mrs. Frank Enos	71	64	135
Mrs. Welles	69	75	144
Mrs. Thomas Thacher	68	77	145
Mrs. H. A. Ogden	83	93	176
Total			722

Miss Hoyt's record-breaking score is:

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock—										
Out	6	8	5	5	7	6	4	5	8—	48
In	5	4	6	4	7	6	4	7	6—	49
Total										97

In the afternoon, notwithstanding the much harder shower, twenty-two women played in a nine-hole handicap foursome, and the prizes went to Mrs. Shippen and Miss Post of Morris County.

The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Mrs. Shippen and Miss Post	53	5	48
Miss Eidlitz and Miss Brooks	57	5	52
Miss Robbins and Mrs. Phipps	63	10	53
Miss Mason and Miss Curtiss	62	7	55
Miss Wickham and Mrs. Turnure	60	5	55
Miss Robinson and Miss Kobbe	63	8	55
Mrs. Cochrane and Mrs. F. Bull	70	12	58
Mrs. Fowler and Miss Edwards	73	12	61
Mrs. Morgan and Miss Shelton	62	0	62
Miss Thompson and Mrs. Judson	80	12	68
Miss Kittridge and Miss Hewitt	81	10	71

FENN BEATEN BY GILLESPIE.

The Young Canadian Golfer Springs a Surprise Upon the Westchester Tournament.

One of the unexpected surprises which serve to keep up the zest and uncertainty of golf occurred yesterday on the links of the Westchester Country Club in the first hole-play round for the principal trophy, the Country Club Cup. This was the defeat of Arthur H. Fenn, the Palmetto Club champion and winner of two open tournaments last week, by the nineteen-year-old Canadian golfer, S. Gillespie.

The brilliant playing of the latter on the previous day had caused him to be regarded as a dangerous competitor, but no one was quite prepared to see him defeat Fenn in his first match with the latter, and that, too, on links which but one day before were entirely new to him. Gillespie was the Canadian champion one year ago, and this Westchester event is the first golf tournament in which he has ever played in the United States. Fenn looked like a winner at the end of the first nine holes, for he was then leading by three holes, but Gillespie did the second nine holes in thirty-eight strokes, the record. At the end of the sixteenth hole he tied the match. Then he won the seventeenth, and the eighteenth was halved, ending by the narrow margin of one hole for the young Canadian. Their scores are:

S. Gillespie, Quebec—										
Out	5	6	6	5	4	4	5	5	5—	45
In	3	5	5	4	3	4	3	5	6—	38
Total										83
Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto—										
Out	2	6	5	5	4	3	6	5	4—	40
In	5	7	5	4	4	3	4	6	6—	44
Total										84

After this victory Gillespie was regarded as a certain opponent in the final round, but this idea was quickly upset in the afternoon, when M. R. Wright, the Philadelphian, defeated him by the big score of 4 up and 3 to play.

S. D. Mowers and Dr. Rushmore had a hot round in the afternoon, the latter winning by a single hole. Their cards are:

Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo—										
Out	4	6	6	4	4	3	4	5	6—	42
In	4	6	7	5	5	4	5	6	6—	48
Total										90
S. D. Bowers, St. Andrew's—										
Out	3	8	7	4	4	3	4	6	5—	44
In	5	7	6	6	4	5	4	5	6—	48
Total										92

In the consolation series N. C. Reynal and W. S. Edey had to play two extra holes, twenty in all, to decide the winner, Reynal finally getting it. Their cards are:

N. C. Reynal, Knollwood—										
Out	5	6	6	6	4	5	7	7	5—	51
In	4	7	8	4	4	4	3	5	5—	44
Total										95
W. S. Edey, Westchester Country Club—										
Out	4	7	6	7	4	4	6	6	6—	50
In	4	9	6	5	3	4	4	5	5—	45
Total										95

Extra Holes—Reynal, 4, 5; Edey, 4, 6.

The summaries of the different rounds are:

Country Club Cup.—First Hole-Play Round—A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's, beat Granville Kane, Tuxedo, 7 up and 6 to play; W. J. Travis, Oakland, beat L. E. Larocque, Shinnecock, 3 up and 2 to play; M. R. Wright, Philadelphia, beat A. Z. Huntington, Scranton, 8 up and 7 to play; S. Gillespie, Quebec, beat Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto, 1 up; Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo, beat C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, 5 up and 4 to play; S. D. Bowers, St. Andrew's, beat C. S. Adee, Country Club, 6 up and 4 to play; W. H. Sands, Country Club, beat A. D. Cochrane, Ardsley, 5 up and 4 to play; J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's, beat F. O. Beach, Meadow Brook, 6 up and 5 to play.

Second Round—Travis beat Robbins, 5 up and 3 to play; Wright beat Gillespie, 4 up and 3 to play; Rushmore beat Bowers, 1 up; Sands beat Baker by default.

Consolation Cup—First Hole-Play Round.—A. E. Godfrey, Shinnecock, beat E. W. Rice, Staten Island, 4 up and 3 to play; N. H. Lord, Ardsley, beat John T. Terry, Jr., Ardsley, 5 up and 4 to play; Dwight W. Taylor, Seabright, beat F. W. Jackson, Westchester, 3 up and 1 to play; F. C. Whitmore, Scranton, beat F. M. Freeman, Fairfield, 3 up and 1 to play; Alexander Morten, Ardsley, beat H. Batchelor, Westchester, by default; J. H. Brooks, Scranton, beat W. L. Thompson, Knollwood, 1 up; N. C. Reynal Knollwood, beat C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, 8 up and 2 to play; W. S. Edey, Country Club, beat Daniel Bacon, Ardsley, 1 up.

Second Round—Taylor beat Whitmore, 3 up and 1 to play; Brooks beat Morten, 8 up and 7 to play; Reynal beat Edey, 1 up (20 holes;) Lord beat Godfrey, 1 up, (19 holes.)

The semi-finals and finals will be played to-day, and there will also be a medal play handicap event for all the defeated contestants.

Woman Golf at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia held its first annual tournament to-day for the individual championship of the association on the links of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Miss David of the Country Club won the championship. The play was 18 holes.

MRS. LANGTRY A HEAVY LOSER.

She Backed Meluma for the Great Lancashire Handicap and Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Mrs. Lily Langtry's Merman, which was the favorite for the Liverpool Cup, to be run at Liverpool to-morrow, has been scratched.

Mrs. Langtry has purchased the Australian crack Aurum, the winner of many races in the Antipodes during the present season. The actress is reported to have lost heavily by the defeat of her entry, Meluma, in the race for the Great Lancashire Handicap yesterday, which event was won by S. H. Burns's Easter Gift, with "Tod" Sloane up.

Results at Bennings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The results of the races at Bennings to-day were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Sensational, 99 pounds, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Lambent, 120, (Clayton,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Thomas Cat, 125, (Irving,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:16 1-5. Martha H. and Marian also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Selling. Our Breezy, 99 pounds, (Songer,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Decanter, 112, (O'Leary,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Judge Wardell, 109, (Jackson,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:04 1-5. Wood Ranger, Tabouret, Babieca, Lady Ashley, Eileen D., Mr. Stoffel, Sir Dick, and Brentwood also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Sallie Cliquot, 100, (Coyle,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Volley, 100, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Premier, 100, (Maher,) 8 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:46. Bromo, Hanwell, Tremargo, and Ben Eder also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Selling. Halton, 110, (Doggett,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Mohawk Prince, 95, (Maher,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Hi Daddy, 111, (Simms,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:32. Break O'Day, Vinita, Wordsworth, Prompt, Free Lance, and Red Spider also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven hurdles. Selling. One and three fourths miles. Lonsdale, 151 pounds, (Finnegan,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Valorous, 134, (McInerney,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Flushing, 175, (Mara,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—3:27. Detective and Tom Moore also ran.

HE ROBBED "ALEC" ULLMAN.

Frederick Fishel, Who Ran Away with $19,500 of the Bookmaker's Money, Caught in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 11.—Frederick Fishel, alias "Pinkey," who absconded with $19,000 belonging to Alexander Ullman, a layer of odds at the Morris Park race course, on Oct. 30, was arrested here to-day at the Imperial Hotel. He made a full confession, and said he had lost all the money on the races since leaving New York.

Frederick Fishel, or "Pinkey," as he was known on the race track, is not a stranger to the New York jails, nor is this the first time he has absconded with money intrusted to him by his employers. "Alec" Ullman, whom he is accused of having robbed in this instance, is the man through whose influence he regained his liberty some years ago.

In 1885 Fishel was the cashier and confidential man of the firm of Bernheim & Bauer of 516 Broadway, this city. He had access to the funds of the firm and to the bank account, and on Sept. 18 of that year he fled. An examination of the books of the firm revealed the fact that $90,000 was missing. Fishel was traced to Canada, where he was arrested. Before his arrest, however, he had written to his employers, confessing the theft, and giving the names and addresses of well-known gamblers in whose places he claimed to have lost all of the money.

He was committed to the Tombs upon being brought back to New York, and on his agreement to testify against "Davy" Johnson, William Kirby, and other well-known gamblers, to whom he said he had lost thousands of dollars, the firm brought suit for recovery of various sums against the people he named. Fishel was liberated in $20,000 bail, but was immediately re-arrested in a civil action and was committed to Ludlow Street Jail, where he remained from September, 1896, to January, 1892. He was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions in 1892 on a charge of forgery, to which he pleaded guilty, and on the ground that he had been sufficiently punished by his long stay in Ludlow Street Jail, sentence was suspended.

His release, it is said, was due to the influence of his uncle, "Alec" Ullman, who at once took him into his employ. Ullman made him his cashier, and trusted him to the extent that he allowed him to carry the "bank roll." On Oct. 30 last Ullman went to the Morris Park race track to pay his losses of the previous day, but failed to find Fishel. Instead he found a note telling him that Fishel was ill. The keys to Mr. Ullman's safe deposit box were in the note, and in the box were sufficient funds to pay the debts of the preceding day.

Ullman suspected that everything was not right, and an examination of his bank books revealed the fact that $19,500 was missing, together with Fishel, for whom the police had been looking ever since. Fishel will arrive in this city to-day, and as an indictment against him has already been procured, he will be committed at once.

Woman Shot in Belfast, Me.

BELFAST, Me., Nov. 11.—Edmund Elliott, a treer in the Belfast Shoe Factory, to-day shot Mrs. Charles Leavitt on the street, near the lodging house where they both lived. He fired five shots, four of which entered Mrs. Leavitt's body. Mrs. Leavitt is still alive. It is thought Elliott was crazed with drink.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SHE REFUSED TO BE EVICTED.

Mrs. Haber Drove from Her Home at the Point of a Revolver Two City Marshals.

Mrs. Annie Haber of 139 Walton Street, Williamsburg, yesterday at the point of a revolver drove two City Marshals who wanted to dispossess her out of her rooms. The woman has a fourteen-year-old son, Louis. She was several weeks in arrears on rent, and the landlord brought dispossess proceedings against her in the Second District Civil Court. Mrs. Haber received notice to quit, but she disregarded the order. Marshals Boland and Denny at noon yesterday went to her house to evict her.

Mrs. Haber was not at home, but her son was. He bolted all the doors and the Marshals used forced in entering. Mrs. Haber returned just as the Marshals were going to carry out her things. She ran to a trunk, opened it, took out a loaded revolver, and pressing the muzzle into Boland's face threatened to blow out his brains unless he and his partner left. Both men lost no time in leaving.

They appealed to Policeman McLaughlin for protection, and he went to the house. Mrs. Haber still had the pistol. McLaughlin arrested her, and when she was later arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court she told Justice Kramer she believed the Marshals were burglars. The Justice discharged her with a warning.

While she was under arrest the Marshals dispossessed her.

YALE'S ATHLETIC FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures of a Year —Over $7,000 Profits.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 11.—Walter Camp, Treasurer of the Yale Financial Union, today submitted his annual report.

The receipts for the various athletic associations for the past year were as follows: Football, $19,565.87; baseball, $17,887.06; navy, $9,112.08; Track Athletic Association, $1,507.93; total, $48,073.34.

The receipts of the Princeton football game at Manhattan Field last year, given to Yale, were $13,059.17. That was the only football game in which Yale received as much as $1,000. The receipts of the Harvard baseball game here were $4,298.98, the Princeton game here $3,050.48, and the Princeton game in New York $2,046.16.

The expenditures of the various associations were: Football, $13,004.72; baseball, $11,357.09; navy, $10,512.43; track athletics, $4,228.82; total, $39,603.06.

The sum of $3,022.25 was paid to the Yale Field Corporation, and a balance of $4,448.03 remains in the treasury.

CLUB WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 11.—At the second day's session of the annual convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs and Societies the routine business was lost sight of to a considerable degree in the contest for the office of President of the organization between Mrs. William Tod Helmuth of Sorosis, New York, and Mrs. L. V. L. Lynch of this city. Mrs. Helmuth comes to the convention with the backing of the great body of New York City delegates, most of whom are members of Sorosis. Mrs. Lynch relies on the backing of the up-State delegates in her canvass for the office. Mrs. Chancellor Walworth of Saratoga is also a candidate. Syracuse has a candidate for Treasurer in the person of Mrs. Milton H. Northrup, but it is expected that she will withdraw in the event of Mrs. Lynch's nomination.

To-day's session opened with the report of the Committee on Education, presented by Dr. Amelia Earle Trant. The report recommends the following plans for making public education a subject of interest for all women's clubs:

First—The appointment of tactful women as school visitors to report in detail external conditions and whatever concerns the physical well-being of the pupil.

Second—Work adapted to those clubs of women who have an interest in methods of teaching.

Third—The following courses will be offered for study, in which it is hoped the workers in the first two classes will become interested:

1. The mind and body of the child.
2. The general history of education.
3. The theory of education.
4. The ethical results of education.
5. School organization and administration in New York State, a part of the State school system, and the school laws.

The committee favors vacation schools and advocates efforts for increasing public interest in education.

At this afternoon's session the amendments to the constitution and by-laws were considered. Among the changes made was one in the name of the organization. The words "and societies" were omitted, making the title read, "The New York State Federation of Woman's Clubs."

A PRESBYTERIAN PROBLEM.

Committee on the Home Mission Question Meets in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 11.—The special committee of fifteen appointed by the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, met in its first session at the Denison Hotel this morning. Dr. John L. Withrow of Chicago is Chairman. The committee is to endeavor to solve the home mission problem of the Church, to report its solution to the next General Assembly.

The members of the committee express themselves generally as being of the opinion that a compromise will be made between the National and State plans of control of the home mission. The State plan is better known as the Indiana plan, because it was founded on this State. Gov. Mount, the Indiana representative on the committee, was one of the three men who originated the plan.

The Central States representatives will favor the retention of the Indiana plank, and say that they know a majority of the members of the committee are in sympathy with it. They have fortified themselves with facts and figures taken from the Church's reports under the two plans showing the increased good results that have come from the use of the new plan. The members of the committee believe that an agreement will be reached but the friends of the State plan are firm and are prepared to make a minority report to the General Assembly in case the "compromise" offered is not satisfactory to them.

Insurance Brokers' Plans.

A special meeting was held yesterday by the Tariff Association, otherwise known as the Board of Underwriters, to consider the adoption of the agreement made by the Brokers' Board several weeks ago, which comprehends radical changes in conducting insurance business and prohibits the payment of rebates. Because of the attitude of two members representing influential companies the subject was referred back to the special committee.

Places Another Big Mortgage.

A second mortgage was filed yesterday by the Park Row Construction Company for $1,500,000 on the property 13 to 21 Park Row and 13 Ann Street, upon which site a thirty-story building is in the course of erection. The United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as trustee, advanced the money at 5 per cent., covered by an issue of five-year gold bonds. The first mortgage for $2,500,000 is held by the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Biblical Lectures by Rev. Dr. Lubeck.

The second of a series of free lectures on "Visions in the Book of Revelation" was delivered last night by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck in the Parish House of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 337 West Fifty-sixth Street. The special topic was "The Throned One and the Sealed Roll." This will be followed by successive lectures on "The Seven Seals" and the "Seven Trumpets."

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Following are the results of to-day's racing at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Kaiserine won, Elmero III. second, Donator third. Time—1:17¼.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Tea Rose won, Lone Princess second, Bellicoso third. Time—1:01¾.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Tiger Lily won, George Lee second, Prestar third. Time—1:17¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Wheel of Fortune won, Buck Massie second, Installator third. Time—1:53¼. Ostler Joe won, but was disqualified for fouling.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Devil's Dream won, Hermanita second, Lena third. Time—1:43¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Fortunate won, Mercutio second, Claudiana third. Time—1:29½.

1887 10th Anniversary 1897
November 12th.

"While ten men watch chances
one man makes chances;
while ten men wait for
something to turn up,
one man turns something up;
so, while ten men fail, one succeeds
and is called a man of luck
——the Favorite of fortune.
There is no luck like PLUCK,
and fortune favors those who are
most indifferent to fortune."

Ten years ago Nov. 12, we opened a store for the sale of men's furnishing goods at 45 Cortlandt Street. The size of the store was 15x30. Our cash capital was

Three Hundred Dollars.

To-day we celebrate our tenth anniversary, and in honor of the event we announce the addition of a new store

Cor. 125th St. and 3d Ave.,

which gives us four stores devoted to the sale of men's wear, and are doing a total business of at least one million dollars per annum.

We do not make this statement of our business as a matter of brag, but of pride, trusting that it will be of benefit to young men who may be about to embark in business, that it may prove to them that *to-day* a success like ours can be duplicated, if they will follow one of Benjamin Franklin's mottoes:

"Drive thy business, let not that drive thee;
Sloth makes all things difficult, industry easy."

We have had no magical help

PROGRESS OF OUR CITIES

Gov. Pingree Says Reform Was Accomplished in Detroit Only After a Hard Fight.

WANTS MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia Praises the Work of the Citizens' Union at a Meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club.

"The Results of Ten Years of Municipal Progress" was the subject discussed before the Nineteenth Century Club at its first meeting of the season last night at Sherry's. The speakers were Gov. Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan and Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia, one of the leaders of the National Municipal League.

Gov. Pingree opened the discussion, and began by reviewing the condition of Detroit as it was ten years ago, when he was first elected Mayor. At that time, he said, the streets, which were mostly unpaved, were in the hands of various corporations, and drivers had to pay tolls to the old turnpike companies. The city was badly lighted, was deficient in sewerage, and was badly managed by boards, which had their own Treasurers and attorneys, independent of each other and independent of the people. There were few parks, and telegraph poles made the city unsightly and unsafe.

By persistent attacks on these abuses, continued the speaker, he succeeded in bringing Detroit on a plane of comparatively good management and in making it one of the most beautiful cities in the United States. His success he attributed to the fact that while he had been invited to take office by the most influential people of his city, and when he attacked the corporations in which they were interested they all withdrew their support, the common people saw the benefits of good government and upheld him.

"When you consider this experience," added Gov. Pingree, "you will not be surprised that I have come to lean upon the common people as the real foundation upon which good government must rest.

Reasons for Corruption.

"I have been made painfully aware of the expenditure of large sums of money to elect corrupt officials. This money is contributed by men who stand high in the community, and who expect to be paid back a hundredfold from the public treasury. Their efforts to corrupt the people are resisted by the poor, the honest yeomanry.

"The remedy for many of these evils is municipal ownership and the entire abolition of monopolies, or their absolute control by and independence upon the people. So long as we allow persons to speculate in the use of our streets, we must expect the people to be subjected to exorbitant charges. So long as we depend upon private companies for light, we must expect poor service and high rates.

"I have found it a necessity, and have continually practiced it, to pull the screens wide open in front of every man who was doing dirty work, call him by name, and show up his schemes. It is your so-called respectable people who are the most dangerous. Their cloak of eminent respectability hides them, and people hardly believe you when you show them up, especially when they are church members or carry long faces.

"Good municipal governmenut is an impossibility while valuable franchises are to be had and can be obtained by corrupt use of money in bribing the people's servants. Even now the citizens of Detroit dare hardly go to sleep nights for fear that some old gang will bribe the Aldermen to extend their franchises for years.

"I say right here that unless the Republican Party somes out as a champion of the average man and his welfare, and unless it ceases to cater to syndicates, trusts, monopolies, and other exploiting agencies, it will be buried in oblivion, and your money will not help you."

Mr. Welsh's Remarks.

Herbert Welsh spoke at length upon the evils of the political machines, and compared the abuses with which New York has had to put up under Democratic rule with those to which Philadelphia was subjected under Republican rule.

"What is to check that influence," he continued, "and put a stop to the corrupting means which the machine employs to gain its purpose? to which is to power? Why we must look to break the tyranny of party machines and to destrov the power of bosses, by whatever name they may be called? Nothing, we may believe, but such a joining together of its citizens for defense against danger, and for the promotion of every good work, this nourishment of all things that promote the city's life, as we witnessed in the last campaign, fought by the Citizens' Union of New York!

"We must have a city party—permanent, well organized, with accurately expressed, carefully defined principles to obtain and maintain good city government just as we have national parties for the securing of National policies. We must unite the good men and women into a great living organism, alive with a sense of responsibility to God and of love and fellowship to man.

"Such an organization we may believe the Citizens' Union of New York will become in time, and that it may change the great metropolis of the Western world as nearly into as perfect a City of God as we can hope for in this imperfect world. Not that only, but that the fine emblem of Liberty lighting the World, under which it fought its heroic battle against Tammany, Platt, and the devil, may still symbolize the enlightenment and good cheer that it brings to the cause of good government in all the cities yet unredeemed of the Broad land."

The next meeting of the club will be held on Dec 9, when Miss Jane Adams of the Hull House, Chicago, and Robert Treat Paine of Boston will discuss "Why Is Systematic Charity Disliked?"

THREE CAPTAINS TRANSFERRED.

Chief McCullagh Also Appoints Fourteen Detective Sergeants.

Three Police Captains were transferred and fourteen new Detective Sergeants appointed yesterday afternoon by Chief McCullagh. The Captains transferred are Anthony J. Allaire, from East Sixty-seventh Street to Macdougal Street; John R. Groo, from Macdougal Street to West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and John J. Donohue, from West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street to East Sixty-seventh Street. Chief McCullagh said that his main reason for transferring Capt. Allaire was that there was less work at the Macdougal Street Station, and Capt. Allaire would thus have more time to give to his duties as drill master.

The fourteen new Detective Sergeants are George A. Aloncle, John J. Boyle, John J. Cain, Arthur A. Carey, Robert Charlton, Patrick Gray, James McCafferty, Edward F. Stringer, Bernard McConville, Charles Sirpp, Michael A. Kear, Thomas Crystal, William Browne, and Jeremiah Murphy.

Hand Beaten Silverware.

A miniature renaissance in the art of silver working was attested by some 300 specimens of hand-beaten silverware displayed at private view yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. They will be on exhibition for the week commencing next Monday. It is not claimed that the proficiency of the old silver-working masters has been rivaled, but the worth of the newly produced wares is overwhelmingly revealed by a comparison with the modern designs. The collection comprises a long list of pitchers, loving cups, vases, tankards, jugs, bowls, and the like. No mechanical work has been done on them. Each was beaten by a single workman from a single piece of silver, even to the legs and handles. The will of the artificer has created with many both form and ornamentation; some have been executed from drawings, while others have followed the wax models of the director. It is said that the degree of excellence attained promises within a few years the restoration of much of the lost art.

Warning of a High Wind.

A storm moving east was central east of Lake Huron last night, and signals were set along this coast warning mariners of the approach of high northwest winds.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE TRACKS.

Third Avenue Officials Deny Rumors of Joint Trackage with the Metropolitan.

The truth of the rumor that gained currency yesterday to the effect that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company had come to an agreement whereby both were to use the same set of tracks on Amsterdam Avenue, was positively denied last night by Edward Lauterbach and William H. Page, Jr., of counsel for the Third Avenue Company.

The agreement was said to have been ratified at the annual meeting of stockholders of the Third Avenue Company held on Wednesday. Mr. Lauterbach, who is still ill in bed, sent word that he knew of no such agreement, and Mr. Page, who was present during the entire meeting, was still more emphatic in his denials.

"The subject was not even mentioned at the meeting," said Mr. Page, "and any such agreement as allowing the Third Avenue Company to use the Metropolitan's tracks is too remote a possibility to even be considered. The Third Avenue Company has all along been willing to meet the wishes of the public in the matter of the use by both companies of the same tracks on Amsterdam Avenue if it is allowed to pay half the cost of construction and operation of the system and own a half right to use the tracks. That is the only agreement it will ever enter into. When the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street road was constructed it was agreed by the Metropolitan to build a cable road, so that the system could be used by the Third Avenue Company. In spite of that agreement it built an underground trolley system, which we could not use. We have now a suit pending over the matter, and it is not likely that we will be caught again in the same way."

Mr. Page said also that the Third Avenue Company held a power over the Metropolitan in the matter of allowing it to cross the former's tracks at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue, on Second and Eighth and Madison Avenues at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and on the Bowery and Third Avenue. Applications from the Metropolitan asking leave to make these crossings, Mr. Page said, had been lying on the desks of the Third Avenue Company for some time and would be likely to stay there a great while longer. He would not deny, however, that this power might not at some time be used as a basis to force the Metropolitan to terms in different matters, the Amsterdam Avenue question included.

KING'S BRIDGE EXTENSION.

Court Order Continues Injunction Against Third Avenue Franchise.

A motion to continue pendente lite an injunction to restrain the Board of Aldermen from granting the Third Avenue Railroad Company a franchise to construct the King's Bridge extension for a period of more than twenty-five years was granted by Justice Smyth in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The plaintiff is Leopold Gusthal, a taxpayer, who claims that under the new charter the board has the right only to grant a franchise for twenty-five years, with power of renewal for a like period.

The Third Avenue Company wanted a charter in perpetuity, and the injunction now stops the building of the road until the case can be heard on the merits. Justice Smyth also granted an order allowing the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Railway to become a party to the action.

The decision, which was not accompanied by an opinion, was at once entered, and an appeal noted to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which will hear argument next week.

The attorneys for the Third Avenue Company stated that they wanted the matter of right of the Board of Aldermen to grant charters in perpetuity settled in the upper court. If the decision is adverse to a perpetual charter, they will apply for one for twenty-five years, with the Constitutional privileges of renewal.

PROF. SCOTT LECTURES.

Talks on Patagonian Researches Before the Princeton Club.

Prof. W. B. Scott of Princeton University delivered a lecture on the Princeton expedition to Patagonia before the Princeton Club last evening, at their third and last meeting this year, in the banquet hall at Delmonico's. The meeting was well attended, and was presided over by John L. Cadwalader, the President of the club.

Prof. Scott gave a short description of Patagonia, and spoke of it as wild and inhospitable. As an illustration of this he said that the Province of Santa Cruz, which is more than half the size of Germany, has a total population of but 1,600 people. He said that the expedition had sailed from New York on Feb. 29, 1896, under the direction of J. B. Hatcher, the Curator of the Princeton Museum. When he returned last July he brought back with him a large collection of the birds and mammals of the country, until then but little known, and also a large collection of fossils, for which Patagonia had long been famous.

Mr. Hatcher found much of the interior unmapped and unknown, and on a trip northward and westward discovered rivers and glaciers and filled several blanks in the map of the country. Mr. Hatcher has sailed again for another trip, and hopes to finish his labors in three years.

DEBTS OF D. G. YUENGLING, JR.

The Once Wealthy Brewer Heard in Supplementary Proceedings.

David G. Yuengling, Jr., who was at one time a wealthy brewer, connected with the David Yuengling Brewing Company, was examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday at the office of Julius Lehman, at 237 Broadway, for failing to pay a judgment of $685.50 due to Isaac Goldman. Mr. Yuengling lives in a handsome house at 7 West Sixty-ninth Street.

During the examination Mr. Yuengling said that he entered the brewing business in 1871. At various times others were connected with him, including William Belden, at one time connected with Jay Gould. When Belden became a partner, in 1884, the estimated value of the brewery was $1,000,000. Yuengling said that he made a trip to Europe. When he left this country the firm's indebtedness was about $400,000, but when he returned it had been increased to $1,800,000. This, he said, he had never been able to explain. Notes were in the hands of thirty-four banks. The crash came, and the firm was put in the hands of a receiver, subsequently being made a corporation, with a capital of $1,000,000 in stocks and $1,000,000 in bonds. At that time Mr. Belden was squeezed out.

Yuengling claimed that at this time he had no property, and from 1885 to 1893 his expenses had not been over $10,000 a year. He said his home was owned by his wife, and had on it a mortgage of $35,000.

The case was not finished, and was adjourned for one week.

Spoke Yacht Yampa at St. Thomas.

The British steamship Pretoria, which arrived last night from West Indian ports, reported that she left in port at St. Thomas, whence she sailed Nov. 6, the schooner-yacht Yampa, (New York Yacht Club,) twenty-four days out from Funchal, Madeira. All were well on the yacht, whose master reported having encountered a heavy gale off Madeira, in which he lost his foresail. The Yampa put in at St. Thomas for repairs and provisions and was to sail for New York Nov. 8.

King Christian

of Denmark, wrote:

"I have noticed the beneficial action of **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract** on myself as well as on others of my household, and am pleased to acknowledge this."

More strength in one dozen bottles of **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract** than in a cask of ale or porter, without their deleterious effects.

Ask for the Genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

ALL OTHERS ARE WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.

A BOOK FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Bureau of American Republics Hands Him the First Volume of Its Commercial Directory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary Sherman, Minister Romero of Mexico, and Minister Meron of Argentina, members of the Executive Committee of the Bureau of American Republics, were at the White House to-day and presented the first volume of the Commercial Directory of American Republics to President McKinley. There was considerable formality about the matter, the presentation being made in the Blue Parlor. Secretary Sherman presented the volume, saying:

"Mr. President: Representing the Executive Committee of the Bureau of the American Republics, I hand you the first volume of the Commercial Directory of the American Republics, a work of such vast practical importance to the commerce of our country as to be well worthy that we should come in a body to present it to you.

"Upon looking through its pages you will quickly discern its far-reaching value as a factor in disseminating general information respecting the natural resources, the peculiar commercial activities, the varying occupations of their industries and the latent capabilities of the countries of the Western Hemsphere. Such a work, it is believed, has never before been collated and published.

"With the fullest confidence that this handsome volume, with its wealth of data so often sought for unavailingly by business men, will meet with your hearty approval, I have the honor of tendering this specially bound copy for your examination, with Director Smith's letter of transmittal."

President McKinley made a formal response expressing his interest in the work of the bureau and the hope that the publication would lend to closer commercial relations between the republics of America.

With the volume was transmitted a letter to the President from Joseph P. Smith, Director of the bureau, in which he stated the objects of the publication. President McKinley has been consulted from time to time during the preparation of the work, and has shown great interest in it. The active co-operation of the Ministers representing the various republics has been enlisted, and all the Governments have encouraged the work by furnishing all information in their possession.

MALSTER'S CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Pinned on His Breast by the President, His Schoolmate Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Mayor-elect William Malster of Baltimore saw the President to-day and talked about the recent campaign.

The President pinned a crysanthemum upon the Mayor's breast and wished him a successful official career.

Mr. Malster says that the President and he were schoolboys in days gone by.

NEW MINISTER TO CHINA.

Charles Page Bryan of Illinois to Succeed Mr. Denby.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The President to-day appointed Charles Page Bryan of Illinois to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China. Minister Denby, who is superseded by this appointment, has held the position since the beginning of President Cleveland's first term. President Harrison appointed ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire to succeed him, but he was objectionable to the Chinese Government, and Mr. Denby was left undisturbed.

Charles Page Bryan, who has been appointed United States Minister to China to succeed Mr. Denby, is about forty-two years old and is a resident of Elmhurst, Ill. He was born in Chicago. He completed his education at the University of Virginia and the Columbian Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Washington in 1878. Soon afterward he went to Colorado and became the editor of The Denver Inter Ocean and The Colorado Mining Gazette. In 1881 Mr. Bryan was elected to the Colorado Legislature, and was the youngest member and newest resident of the State in that body. He rapidly pushed to the front, and was the right-hand man of Speaker Doe in the famous fight on the Kearney overcharge bill, a measure which excited the greatest interest throughout the State.

He soon afterward returned to Illinois, and as soon as he was eligible he was elected to the General Assembly of Illinois from the Kane-Du Page district. He began his legislative career in Illinois in 1890 and has served continuously since then.

Col. Bryan entered the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, when a boy, and has ever since kept up his connection with the State militia. He has served as aide de camp on the staff of four different Governors. In 1890 Col. Bryan made a tour of France, Germany, and Scandinavia in the interests of the Columbian Exposition. He made another tour in Europe in 1892 as Secretary of the Commission of which his father was President.

Col. Bryan has contributed a great deal of late years to magazines and periodicals.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed as follows to-day:

Connecticut—James Graham, Taftsville.

New York—W. E. Lewis, Amboy Center; J. A. Gibson, Belcher; J. R. Fenner, Delphi; W. Holdridge, East McDonough; G. C. Moore, Ericville; P. A. Dougher, Greenfield; Josiah Paine, Jeddo; W. H. Draudt, Jones's Point; U. G. Dunham, Plainville.

United States Attorney for Nevada.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The President to-day appointed Sardis Summerfield United States Attorney for the District of Nevada.

A MYSTERIOUS MESSAGE.

The officials connected with the City Hospital at Blackwell's Island were vastly exercised yesterday over a mysterious telegram which reached Dr. Daniel W. Wynkoop, the house surgeon there, from Tuxedo Park. It was dated Nov. 11, and read as follows:

"Mary in town. Left to-day. Have you seen her? CLOMENCE FISH."

The response which Dr. Wynkoop made to this message also leaked out and tended to augment the interest that first attached to the inexplicable communication. It read:

"Have not seen Mary; but am very sorry."

These words of condolence were considered very appropriate if the popular conjecture about the meaning of the whole matter proved true. It was supposed that "Mary" was some person of wealth and fashion, suffering from mental disorder, and sent to a sanitarium somewhere near Tuxedo, who had eluded the watchful eyes of her keepers and run off for New York. In view of this opinion, an air of mystery pervaded the hospital, "mysterious orders" were said to have been given, and it was generally held that absolute secrecy should be maintained about the matter, which the physician himself would not discuss.

Dr. Gerardus H. Wynkoop, the hospital surgeon's father, who was seen at his home, 128 Madison Avenue, last night, had a different explanation to give of the case.

"I don't think any such individual as 'Mary' exists," said he. "Mrs. Fish, who is the wife of Nicholas Fish of this city, a son of ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish, lives at Tuxedo Park in the Summer. My son has been a friend of the family for years, and accustomed to transact a great deal of business for Mrs. Fish, and they use a cipher code. This was probably a specimen of it, and I can assure you had no reference to any individual escaped from a sanitarium, but was a business communication. I suppose my son must have left it on his desk and some orderly saw it."

THE PLYMOUTH JUBILEE

Addresses by the Rev. Drs. George A. Gordon, Washington Gladden, and William J. Tucker.

CHURCH AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Tearing Down of Doctrine Without Rebuilding—Doom of Calvinistic Theology—Evils of Our Politico-Social System—The Question of Church Unity.

The next to the last service in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in commemoration of its jubilee anniversary, was held last evening. The auditorium which so often rang with the virile eloquence of the first pastor of the congregation, Henry Ward Beecher, was filled throughout. On the edge of the platform, in front of the reading desk and also flanking it, were huge groups of chrysanthemums, surrounded with ferns, and on the panel work below the organ loft, behind the pastor's seat, two medallionlike decorations formed of immortelles and smilax outlined the numbers "1847" and "1897," the first and the latest temporal landmarks in the history of Plymouth Church. The speakers were the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the pastor; the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon of Old South Church, Boston; the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio; the Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Albert Berry of Wolverhampton, England, whose address was impromptu and not on the printed programme.

After an organ prelude, the singing of the hymn "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord," and an invocation by the assistant pastor, the Rev. Horace Porter, the Rev. Dr. Abbott read a letter from the North Berkshire (Mass.) Conference of the Congregational Church congratulating Plymouth Church and its pastor upon the jubilee celebration. This letter expressed "high appreciation of the services rendered by Plymouth Church to the Christian world, both under the pastorate of Henry Ward Beecher and that of his worthy successor, Lyman Abbott." Dr. Abbott then made an introductory address, in which, among other things, he said:

Real Mission of the Church.

"The Church of Christ is appointed to be the witness to God's truth. That truth is living, and everything that lives grows. This is the first duty of the Church—to know more and to testify with a larger testimony as time goes on. Nothing is alien to the Church which is not alien to the best interests of mankind. Nothing is foreign to it which will help to make better, wiser, and nobler men and women."

Dr. Abbott alluded to the appropriateness of the invitation extended to three recognized leaders in religio-social thought to speak at the semi-centennial of a church which had always held such advanced ground upon all questions concerning the social welfare of mankind.

Death of Calvinism.

The address of the Rev. Dr. Gordon, who was first introduced, was on "The Theology of To-day." He began by saying that "the strange thing which confronts us almost everywhere to-day is the absence of theology in the supreme sense of the word. For all thinking men, Calvanism, as an interpretation of the ways of God with men, or ever, as a working philosophy of life, is gone, and thus far nothing has arisen to take its place."

It was as if the ancient astronomical system of Ptolemy had been swept away, and there had been no Copernicus to furnish a substitute for it. We had lost our theological Ptolemy, without having found our theological Copernicus. Historical research, Biblical criticism, and interpretation had been busy in tearing down. But it was questionable if we had not reached already the permanent conception of the nature of the Holy Scriptures.

"They are," he pursued, "simply the literature of the religious life." And he suggested that in the practical religious reasoning of to-day might be found the stones, ready prepared, for the rebuilding of the final temple of the faith.

Political Degeneracy.

Dr. Gladden followed on "The Social Problems of the Future." He took up seriatim what he conceived to be the chief evils of the existing social administration—abuses of taxation, monopoly, wage troubles, pauperism, and political corruption—and discussed their causes and the possible remedies for them for upward of an hour. On his last topic, "Democracy," he said:

"Shall democracy endure? A question of some consequence, one would say. Do you say that there is no question? I answer that over considerable spaces of this continent for considerable portions of time government of the people has ceased to exist. Do you pretend to say that you, even now, are living under a Government of the people? How much of the people of this State to do with naming the men who are now, by a fine fiction, said to represent them in the Legislature; or, with authorizing or inspiring the measures of that body? Is it the people's will that the Legislature of New York has actually sought to do? Is it the people who make nominations and influence appointments and dictate legislation hereabouts?

"You know better than I. If there is any truth in current reports, there is some question as to whether democracy, government by the people, is anything more than a name. What we have is really government of the people by bosses, for whom the present deponent saith not, though he has his suspicions.

"Is there a remedy for this? There is, and strange as it may sound to many, it is nothing in the world but the simple recognition of Christ's law of brotherhood. For Christ's law of brotherhood is the cornerstone of democratic government. All that there is need to do is simply to recognize the fundamental principles on which our Government rests, and make our practice conform to our theories. We have only to do what every demagogue promises to do when he asks the votes of his fellow-citizens. We have only to clear our minds of cant and live up to our principles—that is all."

Church Unity.

The address of President Tucker was a very earnest presentation of his subject, and it was listened to with the closest attention. Among other things, he said:

"The Church is intent upon unity. That will not be brought about by any force working from within, not by agreements or adjustments or concessions or compromises. The unity of the Church will come in only through the brotherhood of man.

"The modern Church has thus far been brought up on individualism—a strong and wholesome discipline, but not sufficient for present conditions or for those which are impending. Individual responsibility is becoming capitalized. How are you going to get at the moral value of the new capital? A city means delegated authority. This is the process by which we divest ourselves of individual responsibility. With this removal of responsibility there comes the gradual loss of sentiment, of feeling, and even of shame. I suppose that it would be as hard for the average citizen of this city to repent of his share of its sin as for a man trained in the New England theology to repent of the sin of Adam.

"What we want in the Church at least is a habit of mind which will correspond to present facts and conditions.

"Let us recognize every effort on the part of the Church, however humble it may be, to lose itself in the life of humanity. Let us hold it up as a great conception. The Church cannot go on with its advanced work under present contradictions, here and there a few souls the world over losing themselves in the life of others, and in everything else the Church in one way or another building itself up out of the world. Why have we come to a halt in foreign missions? Chiefly, I believe, because we are beginning to be ashamed through all our Christian nature of our unsanctified materialism. The nations have found us out and we know it. They have explored Christendom, and what impresses them most is the vast amount of unapplied Christianity. Here lies the ready task of the new Christianity to set Christendom in order; its cities, its industries, its society, its literature, its law. In so doing we again make the Gospel the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth, to the Jew first, and also to the Greek."

Dr. Berry made a brief but vigorous speech at the close of the service, in which he took issue with some of Dr. Tucker's expressed views as to the future church "losing itself in humanity." He made many humorous points and drew from the audience both applause and laughter.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

First Concert of the Season Given Last Night.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave the first concert of the current season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. In spite of the storm, the auditorium was crowded. It is evident that persistent visits to New York by this orchestra and the relentless insistence of the entire press upon its superiority to any other orchestra in the country have finally convinced New Yorkers, who in matters musical seem to know only opera singers, that here is a glorious singer of a hundred voices worthy of honor and praise and glory more than a house full of trilling prime donne or high-chest-C tenors. We live and learn; but we must keep on learning, for at no concert in recent times has mere virtuosity gained such a triumph for a bit of cheap musical trickery as at that of last night. The audience vociferously and imperatively demanded a repetition of the closing movement of Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite—a piece of composition belonging to the same class as "There's a hot time in the old town to-night." The other three movements, which are much better, caused no excitement, but this one having the incisive rhythm of a walk around lifted about half the audience into the seventh heaven of joy. It is only fair to say that the other half was unmoved.

The other numbers on the programme were Brahms's third symphony, Schumann's piano concerto, and Charbrier's Spanish rhapsody. The soloist of the evening was Mr. Rafael Joseffy, whose performance of his part of the Schumann work was simply that of a master of his art. A performance more beautiful in its clarity and quality of tone, its perfect comprehension of the composer's meaning, its exquisite and unfailingly correct adjustment of the technics of piano playing to the revelation of that meaning, and its respect for the character of the solo instrument it would be hard to imagine. Mr. Joseffy's style has lost none of its clean crispness of touch or its delicate shadings, yet it has gained immensely in breadth and authority. Where there was formerly only beauty, there is now added strength. Mr. Joseffy stands easily in the front rank of living pianists. He responded to several recalls last night with a Brahms intermezzo, a little masterpiece, superbly played with wonderful coloring, with most poetic insight, and with some remarkable technical excellences in the management of the middle voices and the use of the pedals. The audience was not enthusiastic about it.

The same thing may be said in regard to the Brahms symphony, in which only the second and third movements were generally liked. But Brahms is growing, and his time, like that of others, is bound to come. The public did not like Beethoven at first, but he is tolerably popular now, even in New York. As for Charbrier's rhapsody, that belongs distinctly to the Sunday night concert. It is a piece of orchestral color and that is all that can be said for it. The orchestra was in fine form last night. The Brahms symphony was played magnificently. The tonal splendors of the Boston orchestra are glorious. The instrumental color always so rich, so solid, so noble that it seems to have something more than merely sensuous beauty. But that is because it is used as a means, not an end. The phrasing of the orchestra is like that of a great singer, and every nuance is full of meaning. But it is hardly profitable to go into details about the matter. Suffice it to say that this is a band of virtuosi, singing through their instruments in perfect unanimity and with a high and inexhaustible artistic enthusiasm. Mr. Paur read the Brahms symphony intellectually and conducted the orchestral part of the concert well.

"His Little Dodge" at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Nov. 11.—"His Little Dodge," Justin Huntley McCarthy's comedy, so successfully produced at the Royalty Theatre, London, last season was given at the Parsons Theatre to-night. The company included M. A. Kennedy, Mabel Amber, Henry Bergman, Harold Russell, Sallie Berg, and Charles Sturges.

A HAMMERSTEIN SYNDICATE.

It is announced on good authority that Oscar Hammerstein, while on his frequent visits to Philadelphia in the last five days, has organized a syndicate with considerable capital to take up the management of the Olympia with Mr. Hammerstein as its director. Within the next few days the gentlemen representing the syndicate will sign a contract whereby the Music Hall and the Lyric Theatre will be under its control.

The accountants continue working on the books, and not until they have thoroughly completed their work and some tangible proposition can be made to the creditors by the assignee will they meet to decide upon some settlement. This probably will be the early part of next week.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Eugene Tompkins was in New York yesterday to arrange for the production of a spectacular play to be presented to the public at the Academy of Music the latter part of the season.

The management of the Manhattan Beach Improvement Company has practically engaged for the next Summer season at Manhattan Beach Victor Herbert and his Twenty-second Regiment Band.

Miss May Irwin has some new songs which she will sing in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell" on Monday night, at the Bijou. Some of these are "The Frog Song," "On the Dummy Line," "Syncopated Sandy," and "The Pickaninny's Lullaby."

Mme. Sembrich, who will sing in the second Sunday concert at the Metropolitan Opera House next Sunday, will be assisted by Signor Campanari and Richard Burmeister, the pianist. Anton Seidl and Signor Bevignani will conduct the concert.

At the Eden Musée yesterday Mrs. Nack was added to the group in the Chamber of Horrors, and in this same part of the building Martin Thorn is shown cutting up the body of Guldensuppe in the bath tub. Mrs. Nack appears exactly as she did in the Queens County Court.

John Philip Sousa and his band of sixty pieces will leave this country about May 1 for London, playing six weeks in England, Ireland, and Scotland, after which they will make an extensive tour in Germany, France, Italy, and other countries. He expects to be absent from this country about twenty-five weeks.

Lottie Collins, who has been engaged by Charles Frohman, will appear under his management next Monday night in Philadelphia, where the company presenting "A Night Session" and "The First Born," are booked for a week. She will present her specialty between the acts of both plays. After one week in Philadelphia both plays will be brought to the Garden Theatre. The company en route from Europe will be substituted for the present one, with the addition of Miss Collins.

The North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, which arrived yesterday morning, brought several artists of the Damrosch-Ellis Opera Company. They are Messrs. Stehmann, Standigl, and Breuer, Mme. Standigl, and Herr Fried, one of the assistants conductors. The other members of the company who will come from abroad are Mr. Kraus, who is on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse; Mr. Salignac, who is on La Gascogne, and M. Ibos, the new tenor, and Boudouresque, who are to come on La Touraine.

Arrangements are almost complete for the series of eighteen concerts under the auspices of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, to be given in the principal Eastern cities during the month of March. Of these, New York will have six, Philadelphia two, Boston four, and Brooklyn, Baltimore, Washington, Worcester, Providence, and New Haven one concert each. Among the solo artists engaged are Nordica, Ysaye, Hoffman, and Plaun. The first concert of the New York series will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 1.

Miss Julia Arthur will be seen at the benefit performance for the Actors' Fund on Dec. 3, in Thomas Bailey Aldrich's play "Mercedes." Mme. Viarda, the Polish actress, will also appear.

SUNDAY WORK ON THE CAPITOL.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Christian Endeavorers to the number of 2,000 in Albany and vicinity are making a strong protest against Sunday work being performed on the Capitol. The contract for the eastern approach was awarded with a heavy money forfeit clause if the work was not done within a specified time.

To accomplish this it has been at times necessary to employ men both at night and on Sunday. Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge has been importuned by the Endeavorers to have this stopped, but has not as yet taken any action. It is understood that now the contract is let that the matter is out of his hands. The contractor claims that Sunday work is made necessary to arrange for Monday, and not lay off men to await the erection of derricks and scaffolding.

F. Haley, Secretary of the Federation of Labor, to-night declared that if the protest of the Endeavorers was successful, undoubtedly the federation would take it up. The Endeavorers threaten to carry the matter to their main body, and it is claimed if this is done the federation stonecutters' branch here will do the same.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC PLANS.

A Scheme to Disfranchise Many Illiterate Republicans.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 11.—Flushed by the recent sweeping Democratic victory in this State, the Democratic leaders already are devising plans to keep the State in the Democratic column. It is announced to-night that some important amendments to the election laws will be offered at the coming session of the Legislature. One of these will make a change in the ballot, doing away with the party emblem, or device, and requiring the voter to write the name of his candidate. This, it is estimated, would disfranchise from 40,000 to 60,000 illiterate voters in the Republican Party, and would work no great loss to the Democrats.

The bill, it is said, will be pushed with the indorsement of the Democratic organization in the State, and as both houses have an overwhelming Democratic majority, the leaders believe that it could be passed even over the Governor's veto.

SECOND GARRISON'S INQUEST.

Non-Committal Verdict in the Case of Stenographer McKay.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 11.—Coroner Charles S. Sloat of Haverstraw held an inquest to-day in the case of Algernon G. McKay, the stenographer who was killed in the Garrison's disaster while riding on the locomotive. General Manager Toucey, General Superintendent Van Etten, and Division Roadmaster Sparrow testified that the company never had any more trouble with the section where the accident occurred than with any other place on the road.

Chief Detective Humphrey established the identity of the body, and the jury found that McKay "came to his death on the morning of Oct. 24, 1897, by being drowned in the Hudson River, at Garrison's, while riding in the locomotive of Train No. 46 on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, which train was wrecked at Garrison's on the above date from causes unknown to this jury."

POLITE BURGLAR CONVICTED.

Pennsylvania Thief Identified by a Domestic He Had Kissed.

READING, Nov. 11.—Daniel Ward, Reading's polite burglar, was convicted at Easton and sentenced to seven years imprisonment to-day for a burglary he committed last May at the home of Reuben Leith, near Leithsville, Northampton County, when he securely bound and gagged the three inmates and stole $100.

The thief rode to Leithsville on a bicycle, and used the lamp from his wheel to light him through the Leith house. After completing his work of searching the premises, the burglar dressed a wound he had inflicted on Reuben Leith's face, and, before leaving the house, he asked the servant girl where she kept her money. The frightened woman told him that she was only a domestic, and had but a few dollars, whereupon the burglar replied, "Well, keep them," and kissed her good-night.

At the trial Elemina Ders, Leith's servant, positively identified Ward as the burglar who kissed her. Ward claimed that he was at Defiance, Ohio, at the time of the burglary

MIDNIGHT SPREE AT PRINCETON.

Sophomore-Freshman Cane Contest Held in Front of Dod Hall.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 11.—The sophomore-freshman cane spree was held in front of Dod Hall last night. The cane spree is an ancient custom, and has been held annually in Princeton. In the seventies it was not recognized by the Faculty, so it was held on Nassau Street in front of the Post Office. Then it was a combination of rush and cane spree, all the freshmen having canes which the sophomores tried to take from them. Later it was held on the campus in the place which is now occupied by Alexander Hall. It was still rather a general rush, but the men were paired off as evenly as possible before the spree took place.

Next it became the custom to have a preliminary spree of the three best men from each class in light, middle, and heavy weight classes. It took place in the morning after chapel, and a general spree was taken by the cannon rush, and is still the custom. The contestants in the spree from each class were chosen beforehand in the three weights. In the Fall of 1892 and also in 1893 the cane sprees took place on University Field as part of the Fall handicap games, but since then a return has been made to the old custom of the moonlight spree. Last night's spree took place between 11 and 1 o'clock on the campus. It was witnessed by a crowd of undergraduates and townspeople. Trainer McMaster was referee, Johnnie Poe was timekeeper, and Pelton, '98, and Harrison, '99, acted as watchers.

The first bout was between the lightweight A. N. Turnbull, 1900, and G. Brower, 1901. The latter won. In the middleweight contest between L. Coyle, 1901, and Dewitt, 1900, the latter won after three rounds of five minutes each, and a final bout continued until one of the spreers could take the cane. The entire time taken by Dewitt to win was 20 minutes. In the heavyweight spree, W. H. Thompson, 1900, won from Howard Luartz, 1901. Time, 15 minutes. After the spree the two classes came together for a general rush, but they were defeated by the Proctors.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman E. Stevens Henry, Connecticut; Judge William Law, Jr., Chicago.

HOLLAND—Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence; Congressman S. B. Coykendall, Rondout.

MURRAY HILL—Senator James K. Jones, Arkansas; Congressman Benton McMillin, Tennessee; Gov. Hazen S. Pingree, Michigan.

WALDORF—Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Adjt. Gens. M. D. Terry of Utica and C. Whitney Tillinghast of Troy, of Gov. Black's staff; Senor Alfredo de Almeida Brandao, Second Secretary Brazilian Legation, Washington; Pierre Botkine, imperial Russian Delegate, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks and velvets; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Beeman, B. B., & Co., Burlington, Vt., B. B. Beeman, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Broger, A. A., Baltimore, Md., J. Polster, cloaks and underwear; Morton House.

Case & Ruggles, Athens, Penn.; J. A. Ruggles, notions; St. George Hotel.

Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; D. C. Leonard, hats and caps; Hotel Manhattan.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Erwin, D. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; D. P. Erwin, dry goods; 56 Worth Street;

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Old Homestead—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Society—Public Rehearsal—2:00.
CASINO—The Belle of New York—8:10.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Devil's Disciple—8:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Cumberland '61—8:15.
GARDEN—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—McFadden's Row of Flats—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The First Born—A Night Session—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Cooing Dove—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MANHATTAN—Miss Francis of Yale—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Readings—8:30.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

MR. DINGLEY ON "DEGRADATION."

Here is the statement by the author of the new tariff bill of the theory on which it was constructed: "In order to secure a restoration of prosperity it is essential that so much of the decline in prices as has been due to degradation of man shall be first offset by an equivalent rise, in order that industries and business may recuperate and American genius be set free to reduce cost of production and prices by levying on the forces of nature."

The new tariff, then, was made to increase prices. But what prices? In theory, all of them. In practice, those paid by the poorer consumers.

Under the tariff of 1894 wool was free. Many kinds that are not produced in this country were imported, and some two-score varieties of mixed woolen goods of the cheaper sort, which had never previously been made here, were made at a profit at the lowest prices ever known. The Dingley bill taxes wool, advances the cost of all woolens, and makes the manufacture of these new varieties impossible. Precisely similar is the policy as to other cheap fabrics, as well as metal goods. Throughout the burden is made heaviest on those least able to bear it.

And this is done on the impudent theory that it is the "degradation of man" that makes poor men's goods cheap and that raising the cost of living and the profits of favored capitalists is the only way to remedy the evil.

THE CITIZENS AND EDUCATION.

The work of the Citizens' Union for the next four years, whatever else it may be, must be one of education of the voters. We do not for a moment entertain the idea that the Union will dissolve, or that it will abandon so noble an enterprise in which they have accomplished so much. That would be folly, for nothing is more certain than that the task would have to be taken up again. The principle of the city for its citizens and not for any party involves the most lasting and general interests of the community and must soon or late prevail. It would be a sheer waste of time and energy to disband the Union, only to reorganize it, or something like it on the eve of the next city election.

Education, in the broadest sense, is the work the Union can do. Mr. EMERSON, with the shrewdness of the Yankee and the breadth of the philosopher, said that "light is the best policeman." To furnish light, sufficient in power and in the right direction, is the service to the city which the Union can perform. With the means it has and can command, it can organize committees for the various branches of the city affairs who can keep careful, impartial, and complete watch of what is done and what is left undone, and can keep the citizens constantly and correctly informed thereof. By this we do not mean that the function of these committees should be solely to discover vices, faults, or errors in the conduct of the officers who will have charge of city affairs during the next four years. We have always insisted—and the course of the Union itself has justified us—that the Citizens' Union was not and should not be merely an anti-Tammany organization. Neither is it necessarily anti-Republican. Its purpose is not negative but positive. It aims to secure for the people of the city the control of their own business and interests, without regard to the advantage which any party may thereby gain or lose. This aim includes logically the requirement that the people should be fitted to exercise such control, that they should have the facts on which to base their views and their action, and they should be able to get these facts clearly, fully, and fairly without any reference to whether they harm or help any party. If the thorough and regular inspection by competent persons of any department shows that that department is well conducted by a Tammany official, it is strictly within the purpose of the Citizens' Union to recognize and spread that fact. It is so for precisely the same reason that defects or misconduct should be made known.

Much has already been done in awakening intelligent interest in the City Government, certainly quite enough to make sure that further efforts will be fruitful. The public has now a definite standard of what many of the branches of the Government should do. It is not in all cases as high a standard as it can be made by fuller knowledge, but it is high enough to enable public opinion to understand when any department falls below or rises above it. For instance, the people will recognize instantly and clearly whether the streets are as clean as they should be; they will be at no loss to weigh any evidence furnished on that matter. They can be relied on to comprehend the facts as to most phases of police administration, as to the working of the police courts, as to the existence of a "pull" in securing employment under the city, as to the provision for their children in the public schools, and so on. What is needed, and what can be provided by the Citizens' Union is full information, carefully obtained, fairly presented, and regularly published. After four years of education by such means, the people will not only be able to act for themselves and to act intelligently, they will insist on doing so.

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY AND RAPID TRANSIT.

The annual report of the business of the Manhattan Railway Company has a bearing upon the plans of the Rapid Transit Commission which it will repay the people of New York City to study attentively. We subjoin the financial statement of the report for the year ended Sept. 30, in which the results of the twelve months' operations are compared with those of the previous year:

	1897.	1896.	Changes. Increase.
Gross earnings...	$9,359,732	$9,352,115	$7,617
Exp. and taxes...	6,128,032	6,127,329	703
Net earnings..	$3,231,700	$3,224,786	$6,914
Int. on bonds....	1,889,681	2,021,557	*131,876
Balance	$1,342,019	$1,203,229	$138,790
Dividends	1,350,000	1,800,000	*450,000
Deficit	$7,981	$596,771	*$588,790
Prev. surplus....	4,361,085	4,957,856	*596,771
Total surplus.	$4,353,104	$4,361,085	*$7,981

*Decrease.

The conspicuous fact here exhibited is the reduction of the dividend from 6 per cent. on $30,000,000 in 1896 to 4½ per cent. in 1897. Another fact is the reduction of $131,876 in the bond interest account. The outgo for dividends and interest was $581,876 less than in the previous year. If the interest account had remained the same and the same dividend had been paid the decrease in the deficit would have been not $588,790, as stated in the report, but $6,914, the amount of the increase in net earnings over expenses and taxes. This revision of the comparative statement is necessary to get at the earning power of the road. Something may be inferred as to that point from the showing as to accumulated surplus. The progressive diminution may be briefly exhibited:

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Surplus	$4,957,856	$4,361,085	$4,353,104

Notwithstanding the large reduction in interest and dividend payments the surplus was again trenched upon this year. But the true condition of affairs is at once revealed by the statement of passengers carried:

	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Manhattan lines..	172,039,507	173,390,424	*1,350,917
Suburban branch.	11,145,134	10,046,820	1,098,314
Total.....	183,184,641	183,437,244	*252,603

*Decrease.

What do these figures mean? They mean that this great transportation company, in a city where the growth of passenger transportation is at the rate of 20,000,000 per year, shows a dwindling business, which it is making no effort to increase. They mean not only that the Manhattan Company is getting no part of the immense new business, but that it is losing to the surface lines a part of its old business. A comparative statement for three years shows not only what the condition of the business is, but the measures the company has adopted to meet the unfavorable conditions:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings...	$9,359,732	$9,352,115	$9,745,926
Op. expenses.....	5,307,610	5,471,275	6,132,827
Net	$4,052,121	$3,880,840	$3,613,099
Per ct. expenses to gross	65½	65½	62⅞
Charges and taxes	2,710,101	2,677,611	2,204,887
Balance	$1,342,019	$1,203,228	$1,408,212
Dividends	1,350,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Deficit.....	$7,981	$596,772	$391,788

From the point of view of "the Street" and the holders of the company's securities this is a favorable showing. The gross earnings are $7,617 larger than last year, and the net income over all expenses and taxes is $138,790 larger. But what is the showing from the point of view of the patrons of the road? It is one of sharp reduction in expenditure which diminishes the facilities of the road and lessens the comfort of its passengers. The operating expenses of the road are $825,217 less than they were in 1895 and $163,665 less than in 1896. But the report shows that the operating expenses, including taxes, are 65½ per cent. of the gross earnings, the same as last year. That is true, but it is the increase of $164,468 in taxes that keeps up the percentage. The actual percentage of operating expenses to gross receipts has been for the last three years:

	Per Cent.
1895.....	62.90
1896.....	58.60
1897.....	56.70

This sharp progressive diminution reveals the pinching policy of the management. When they began to feel the rivalry of the cable roads, instead of making an effort to hold their traffic and add to it by offering greater comfort and convenience to the patrons of the road, they actually took away some of the existing comforts and conveniences. The reduction from 58.60 per cent. last year to 56.70 in 1897 means fewer and shorter trains, less seating accommodation, and cheaper service. It will not do to try to explain the reduced cost of operation by pointing to the smaller number of passengers carried. Including the suburban line, which showed an increase of 10,046,820 in passenger traffic, the net falling off last year, as compared with 1896, was 252,603, but the reduction in operating expenses was $163,665, or about 64 cents for each passenger lost. If that were the natural ratio of saving, the company might pray to be relieved from several millions more of its passengers.

All this shows that the people of New York City have nothing whatever to expect from the Manhattan Railway Company beyond what it now gives them. The company may be acting with great financial wisdom. That aspect of its business is not here in question. But it is not meeting the urgent and always more pressing demand for rapid transit. It is not attempting to meet it. It never will meet it, for it never can. Actually, it is diminishing its facilities from year to year, in order to save the money required to pay its reduced dividend without trenching too much upon its accumulated surplus. The people are confronted, therefore, with this situation: Either the underground rapid transit road for which the Commissioners have prepared plans now before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for approval must be authorized and built with all possible speed or the demands for transportation, increasing at the rate of 20,000,000 passengers a year, will press upon and exceed the capacity of all existing lines until the morning and evening journey of a resident of New York will become a fierce struggle, a riot in the beginning, an indecent jam during its progress, and a mob at its ending. The waste of time for the far-up-town population will be enormous, and the discomfort of everybody past all endurance. Nothing that the managers of the elevated roads can do will enable them to meet the demand. There is a limit to their capacity, and their limit of speed is already reached. There is but one escape from the horrors of the situation now coming clearly into view. The construction of the underground road will fully meet the demand and enable the city's millions to travel with speed and comfort. From the moment that it was opened for travel the new line, as estimated by the Commissioners who reported the other day, would be able to carry 300,000 passengers a day, or 109,500,000 a year, and it would carry them at a speed which would reduce by more than one-half the time occupied by the trains of the elevated roads.

The immediate beginning of the road is of the highest urgency. No interest can be paramount to the interest of the whole people of the city. There can be no delay that is not a public injury.

"BUSINESS" AND THE WAR IN INDIA.

"Our objects are strictly business," Lord SALISBURY said at the Lord Mayor's banquet, in expounding the colonial expansion of England. In general that is quite true. The man-of-war follows the trader, as BISMARCK said it should also do in the expansion of Germany. By adhering strictly to business, Great Britain has succeeded in acquiring an enormous amount of business. What reconciles mankind to her expansion is that she does not discriminate against foreigners, but that anybody who chooses to do so may go into a British possession and do business upon the same footing with British subjects. The Germans have taken advantage of this liberty to acquire a considerable part of the trade for themselves. This has aroused the wrath of British merchants, and at a meeting of them in London the denunciation by a speaker of the Germans as "the cuckoos of commerce" was received with great applause. But there are no signs that the irritation of the British merchants will affect the imperial policy, either by inducing any attempt to restrict the trade of the crown colonies to the mother country or by realizing the project of imperial federation with the self-governing colonies through a system of preferential duties. The objects of Great Britain being "strictly business," she will doubtless continue to pursue the methods which have proved so enormously successful.

But the present war in India seems to constitute an exception to the rule. The plain man, in and out of England, finds difficulty in reconciling the great and apparently aimless slaughter that has attended the war on the northern frontier with an expansion of which the objects are "strictly business." What he sees is that, not content with fortifying its outposts and keeping command of the Khyber Pass, which is the main means of access to Afghanistan, the British Army is employed in searching for trouble in the neighboring valleys, which lead nowhere and which are inhabited by warlike tribesmen. Whenever a British detachment stirs up a nest of these tribesmen, and is cut off in consequence, a "punitive expedition" becomes necessary, and this is certain to cost a great deal of money and a great many lives. What the objects of the proceeding are the plain man cannot make out. It seems pretty plain to him that they are not "strictly business." It would cost a great deal more than it would come to, he thinks, to extend British markets into these fastnesses. In the meantime, the only British product for which the mountaineers make any effective demand is the standard military rifle of the British Army, and they seem to find no difficulty in supplying themselves with this in ample numbers.

It does not help matters to declare that all this profitless slaughter comes from the adoption and prosecution of the "forward policy." That looks like saying that the forward policy is a very foolish policy. This is the view of it that has been taken and advocated with great vigor by Mr. JOHN MORLEY, Mr. ASQUITH, and other Liberal leaders. To their attacks Lord GEORGE HAMILTON has made a reply, of which it is difficult, from the cabled reports, to find out the pertinency or even the meaning, and the London press seems to have found the same difficulty with the full reports. But surely the reasons for an aggressive war ought to be so strong and convincing that it would be easy to make a clear statement of them. We may admit that it is necessary for the British, in dealing with barbarians, to recover their prestige when it is injured, but in this case it appears to have been injured only through wanton aggressions on the part of the British themselves. The forward policy, as interpreted by the Secretary of State for India, seems to be in plain contradiction to the assertion of the Prime Minister that the objects of British expansion are "strictly business."

MR. WOLCOTT'S HOPES.

Mr. WOLCOTT is reported as thinking that his commission was at one time very near success. "Everything was going along nicely and it seemed as if the British Cabinet would go as far as had been promised, reopening the Indian mints and consenting to a conference. Just then the press of Great Britain and the bankers of London criticised the Cabinet so severely that it was compelled to take a course contrary to that the commission had expected."

What reason had the commission to expect any different course? The blue book on the subject shows no "promise" nor even any encouragement that the Indian mints would be reopened. The bimetallists of England took it on themselves to say, apparently without authority, that this would be done and that a part of the reserve of the Bank of England would be kept in silver. "Just then"—that is, the moment the public had reason to suspect the Ministry of such folly—public opinion declared itself plainly and energetically against it. If the Ministry ever entertained the notion—which we do not believe—it was prompt abandoned.

Suppose it had not been. Suppose the Government had consented to a conference, at which Great Britain would offer to reopen the Indian mints if the United States and France would establish unlimited coinage of silver. What then? That had been offered before and refused. What authority has Mr. WOLCOTT to think that the United States would now consent to such terms? We cannot believe that he has any. It would be an insult to the President to assume that he, who alone could give such authority, had done so.

The only public ground for regret at Mr. ALEXANDER DOYLE'S failure to recover $2,928 from WHITELAW REID as a part of his remuneration for making the statue of HORACE GREELEY at Thirty-third Street must rest on the belief that he would have expended the money in taking down and removing the statue. Judge COHEN'S decision that DOYLE had no case puts an end to his pursuit of Mr. REID, who had already made good use of the money in erecting WARD'S statue of GREELEY, but it leaves unsolved the problem of the Thirty-third Street effigy. The thing might be done by a popular subscription.

That projected expenditure of $35,000,000 for the exclusive benefit of two boroughs out of the five would be an exhaustion of the assets of the five partners by two of them, wholly for the uses of those two.—Brooklyn Eagle.

You admit this, then—that Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs possess all the assets of the partnership and Brooklyn comes into the concern with nothing but the clothes she stands in and a healthy appetite. Really, since we can't call the match "off," we ought to get rid of our spare $35,000,000 at once so that we can all go in on even terms without cash or credit.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has done right in prohibiting betting on the floor of the Exchange. Gambling is a degrading vice, but it is so insidious and the propensity is so deeply seated in every human bosom that if the Governors of the Stock Exchange should weakly give way and permit wagers to be laid on uncertain events business would be demoralized and that conscientious comparison of judgments of value which is the serious occupation of the members of the Exchange and upon which the investors of the rural towns of Connecticut and up the State must depend in their daily transactions would be performed in a slovenly manner or altogether neglected. The Stock Exchange must be kept free from gambling. If a broker must bet, let him go out on the curbstone.

Readers of The Sun may remember that that ingenious journal invented during the municipal campaign one Prynne Coxe, member of Good Government Club C, to whom it imputed absurd sentiments which it produced as characteristics of the spirit of reform and non-partisanship. It seems that a newspaper in Tennessee has accepted this mythical person as actual, and has severely denounced him. Our neighbor accepts this credulity as a tribute to its skill, though it really is a tribute only to the unusual gullibility of the Tennessee editor, and falls into an ecstasy of delight. But this is not the highest achievement of solar energy. A far more successful hoax, as showing that "you can fool some of the people all of the time," is the cunning of The Sun's appeals to "earnest Republicans" and its expression of fear for the future of the Republic if Senator PLATT is obstructed. These, as every habitual reader of The Sun is aware, are formulated by writers with their tongues in the cheeks down which course tears of mirth. And yet they are taken quite seriously by a considerable number of persons and newspapers. The Sun's modesty ought not to prevent it from celebrating its real victories.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That Kentucky decision reported yesterday, by which building and loan associations are forbidden to charge their members more than 6 per cent. for the use of money, is surprising in that it seems to place this sort of borrowing on the same footing with ordinary loans. It has generally been held that they are quite different in principle. In one sense the member of a building and loan association does not borrow at all; he both contributes to and uses a partnership fund, receiving and granting privileges not to be obtained elsewhere and sharing such profits as may accrue equally with his associates in a business venture. He puts in his "premium," much as a partner of the ordinary sort puts in his personal services, for the firm's common benefit, and however large the profits may be, it is hard to see how they can be called usury. The success of the organizations wherever they are conducted by honest men on an approved system is proof enough that no ruinous or even excessive interest is demanded or paid. For thousands and thousands of persons they provide the one available method of becoming home owners, and it will be indeed lamentable if any literal interpretation of the word "interest" should limit the field of their beneficence.

—Attention is called in to-day's issue of The Railroad Gazette to the fact that almost every annual report made this year by the great transportation companies shows a constant and rapid abandonment of wooden freight cars in favor of those made of steel. The result of this change is increased earning power, due to the fact that the proportion of paying to non-paying weight moved is raised to a marked degree. Steel cars are more expensive than wooden ones, car for car, but, given a certain amount of freight to be carried, the number of steel cars adequate for its transportation will cost about the same amount as would be expended for wooden cars enough to do the same work. And there are other considerations to be taken into the account. Fewer cars in shorter trains make possible the employment of fewer men in handling freight and rolling stock, while less land need be devoted to yard uses. A train of thirty steel cars with a capacity of 100,000 pounds each, will carry 1,500 tons of paying freight, and the dead weight of the cars will be 510 tons, or a total of 2,010 tons. A train of the same gross weight, of the best standard 60,000-pound capacity cars, would be made up of two-thirds paying load and one-third weight of cars; that is, the cars hauled would weigh 703 tons, or 193 tons more than the car weight in the steel-car train. This item alone is more than the average trainload of paying freight, counting all train mileage, on many respectable railroads. The average, for instance, on seven important representative roads from the latest official figures is 257 tons, which is considerably higher than the average of the roads of the country. In this example the saving in train length would be more than 500 feet, which is a very important consideration from the operating standpoint. The saving in weight only indicates a part of the saving in the cost of hauling. Increasing the number of cars in the train adds to journal friction and rolling friction and to all wearing and breakable parts. It increases the resistance on tangents and to a still greater degree on curves. In this change is to be found, doubtless, one explanation of the fact that the net earnings of railways are now increasing so much faster than their gross earnings.

—Was it a compliment to THE TIMES or was it the reverse of a compliment, that, when a certain mysterious "A. B. C." made a contribution of $50 to the city's "conscience fund," he asked the Controller to acknowledge receipt of the money in the columns of this paper? At first thought the request seemed to justify a feeling of pride, for it was pleasant to get this proof that readers of THE TIMES—to which class "A. B. C." obviously belongs—are too right-minded to see profit in obtaining, or even retaining, money that, under the law should be in the Municipal Treasury. On the other hand, however, it is decidedly shocking to discover that one of our readers has not enough of moral discrimination to see that sin cannot be wiped out in any such cheap, safe, and easy way as this. To make restitution is something, but unless confession accompanies it, and acceptance of all the consequences that may follow, the sinner is in a state little less parlous than that from which he aspires to rise. We hope, therefore, that "A. B. C." is not "An Old Subscriber," but a new one; that the mental disquietude which prompted him to give up the $50 was the result of considering our teachings for only a few weeks or months, and that, in time, by keeping in the good course which he is now pursuing, he may come to realize the true distinction between right and wrong. If, after a while, he goes to the Controller and says "I did it," then we shall be proud indeed to think that he is one of our readers.

PERSONAL.

—Prof. JOHN H. DRAPER, a colored resident of Baltimore, was fined $5 for contempt of court this week because he exclaimed "Thank God!" after a lawyer who had been examining him had said that he had no more questions to ask. What the Professor professes information now at hand does not disclose, nor is it stated what sort of a case took him into the witness chair, but it is hard to see how any circumstances could excuse the severity to which he was subjected. And why was his exclamation contemptuous? It may have been both sincere and reverent.

—So widely do opinions differ as to the exact point at which commendable religious interest becomes harmful religious excitement that, despite the letter from Miss M. A. JORDAN of Smith College, which was published on this page yesterday, it does not seem quite necessary to charge The Sun's correspondent with exaggeration, either voluntary or involuntary. It so happens that his dispatch about revival work at Smith coincides with information on the subject derived from other sources. Whether the "agitation" is or is not "mischievous" depends upon the point of view. Many thoroughly good people would see hideous blasphemy in the assertion that human beings could by any possibility show too much concern for the welfare and fate of their souls; others, not less conscientious, would regard this attitude as full of danger to body and mind alike, and would limit very narrowly the amount of religious excitement to which young and impressionable girls, especially when they are assembled in large numbers, can safely be subjected. However it may be at Smith at the present time, there is no doubt at all that at other similar institutions exhortation has been carried to indefensible extremes, with the result of producing among the students hysterical manifestations which it was outrageous to call "religious." Miss JORDAN'S disclaimer carries great weight, of course, and we are not eager to prove that even one dispatch in The Sun was uncolored by prejudice against all that is seemly and elevating, but it is a fact that the present "revival" at Smith College has created both comment and anxiety in many quarters. Among neither parents nor alumnae is there a desire for the repetition of the scenes which Mrs. BALLINGTON BOOTH has more than once excited among the undergraduates in other educational institutions of the same rank.

—Now that THORN and Mrs. NACK, abandoning the useless pretense of entire innocence, are each desperately endeavoring to place upon the other the major responsibility for a crime in which the legal guilt, however it may be about the moral guilt, was shared equally, their stories illustrate in a striking way the wisdom which bases assurance not on truth, but on "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." That ancient phrase is by no means a specimen of the redundancy of which lawyers are popularly supposed to be so fond. Every word in it is necessary, and it is only when a witness, in court or out, abides by all three of its restrictions that the evidence given is not false in effect and intention. Mrs. NACK while on the stand made a large number of statements which are known to be in accordance with facts, and she made many others that were probably true, but the chances are that her narrative is not the whole truth or nothing but the truth. Her accomplice, when he gets the opportunity, is almost sure to adopt the same policy. After both have revealed all they will, practically nothing will be known that was not known before, and the question of relative guilt must, after all, be settled by circumstantial evidence. Indeed, most questions, and perhaps all, that arise in this world, if they ever get absolute determination, owe it to that same sort of proof. Why is it then that prejudice against circumstantial evidence is so widespread, and why is it that a majority of people regard that prejudice as a merit?

CURRENT NOTES.

The Mecklenburg County (N. C.) Commissioners have given a plot of land thirty feet square in front of the new Court House in Charlotte for the erection of the monument to the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Four thousand dollars of the $6,000 desired for its erection has been subscribed.

* * *

It was the intention of the supporters of Vincent H. Perkins, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Sixth District of Illinois, to distribute in Chicago a large number of flags bearing his portrait, but he has prevailed against it, saying: "I do not care to have the flag of my country defaced by my picture or the picture of any man."

* * *

The queer turns politics sometimes take are again illustrated in New Hampshire, where the leading Republican paper, Senator Chandler's Concord Monitor, mentions ex-Congressman Frank Jones, a Democrat from his youth up until the promulgation of the Chicago platform, as a possible recipient of the Republican nomination for Governor next Fall.

* * *

Georgia has this year upon its State pension roll the names of 10,437 men and women entitled to enjoy its privileges. They include 3,803 widows of Confederate soldiers, 3,381 invalid soldiers, and 3,173 old Confederates who are indigent. The widows are cared for by an annual appropriation of $240,000, the invalids get $190,000 and the indigents $150,000, making a total of $580,000.

* * *

The first man accepted on the jury to try, in Dover, N. H., a man accused of the murder of a bank clerk, freely admitted when questioned, it is said, that he had formed an opinion and had conscientious scruples against capital punishment, but that, despite these, he felt confident of his ability to render a verdict according to the law and the evidence. The State did not challenge, and the defense accepted him.

* * *

Many negro citizens of Philadelphia are now endeavoring to have carried into speedy execution a long-cherished wish to have erected there a monument to Prof. Octavius V. Catto, one of their race, who was killed in an election day riot in that city twenty-six years ago. He was long an instructor in the Institute for Colored Youth, and the plan is to erect a mausoleum, and that the work be done by the pupils of the school as far as possible.

The National Pension Roll.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a pleasure to renew my subscription to THE TIMES, and to add my voice in approval of your course, editorially and in the news departments. Especially did I like the editorial on the Pension Department in the Sunday edition. Put up the roll of National paupers in the post offices that the people may know who they are. It will help to bring about a revision of the pension roll, which, as it now stands, is a shame to every honest Grand Army man. L. MOFFATT.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1897.

Mr. Kipling and Macaulay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to Mr. Kipling's alleged incorrect use of the singular verb, what is to be said of Macaulay's use of the singular verb in this sentence: "Nay, he might probably have held a respectable rank as a writer, if he would have confined himself to some department of literature in which nothing more than sense, taste and reading was required." (Essay on Madame D'Arblay, Edinburgh Review, January, 1843.) C. M.

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1897.

The Revolt in Pennsylvania.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Further expressions of opinion on the recent independent voting in this State are printed in another column. These are all from faithful and uncompromising Republican newspapers which have the best interests of the Republican Party at heart, and do not seek to serve an individual purpose. They foresee a storm next year such as that which defeated the Republicans in the Gubernatorial campaign of 1882 and again in 1890, unless the utmost freedom is permitted in the selection of delegates and the nomination of State candidates. There is a remarkable unanimity on the part of the Republican press in the reasons given for the phenomenal independent vote cast at the recent election. There was dissatisfaction and it was felt all over the State. The opinions we have quoted ought to prove instructive reading to the party leaders, and prove of future advantage to the party. It will not be forgotten that we are on the eve of an important State election.

BRYAN SAYS HE MAY RETIRE.

He Tells a Chance Acquaintance that He Is Thinking Seriously of Withdrawing from Politics.

Correspondence of The Richmond (Va.) Times.

CORONADO BEACH, Cal., Oct. 30.—The end of my hurried trip through this great Republic is drawing nigh. I left Louisville, Ky., over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and after waiting for an hour or so at North Vernon, proceeded on my way to St. Louis. At a station about sixty miles east of St. Louis three gentlemen entered the parlor car. Travel-stained, with a beard of two days' growth, there was no mistaking the leader of the small party. It was William J. Bryan, the defeated candidate for the highest dignity our people can confer—whom a turn of the wheel would have made the equal of monarchs, now a simple citizen settling with the Pullman conductor for his fare in the parlor car. This done, I approached and introduced myself; my card as correspondent proved satisfactory, and we settled in adjoining chairs, he to ask questions on Japan's change from a silver to a gold standard, I to study the man.

His questions were simple and to the point. I declined to give opinions, but answered freely as to facts, and while doing so discussed mentally the problem whether he was seeking information or merely gathering material for new speeches. He was tired and his voice was hoarse, but his interest did not wane, and I came to the conclusion, not hastily but deliberately, that he was in earnest in his endeavors to secure information, while I was convinced that the knowledge thus obtained would be stored for use at some future time.

When the subject was nearly exhausted, I alluded to the evidence of returning prosperity noticeable all along the road. He assented, but hinted that the unexpected rise in price of agricultural products was due to the demand from abroad, and added that the wealth of the country depended upon the prosperity of the husbandman. This incontrovertible statement led to my asking plainly if he thought that the money question would play as serious a part in the next Presidential campaign.

"Who can tell?" he replied, after pondering a few moments. "Circumstances may change. Free coinage of silver was the rallying cry this time, the next years may bring another to the fore by which the great majority of the people will express their desire for reforms."

"And will you be again the candidate?"

"I am thinking seriously of withdrawing from politics," was the answer, with the suggestion of a sigh proving its sincerity.

And why not this sigh? What ambitious child of the people so near the acme of bliss, of being ruler of 80,000,000 free-born citizens, would not stifle a sigh at losing such an honor? Unassuming, almost wholly self-educated, a real child of the people, as were Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, and James A. Garfield, William J. Bryan would have occupied the White House and brought to it the healthful spirit of unsullied ambition which is one of the mainstays of our form of Government. Would he have left it as the same simple American citizen? Perhaps it was well for Bryan that the rich plum fell into the hands of another.

We parted in St. Louis, he to continue on his way to Nebraska, I to rest overnight in a hotel.

A Mystery of Heredity.

From The Medical Record.

Out of 222 pupils in the grammar schools in Chicago who attained a certain percentage of efficiency, only twenty-five were boys. This would indicate that girls are about four times as bright as boys. It is hard to understand these things and straighten up the rules of heredity. It is, we believe, the accepted rule that boys "take after" their mothers and the girls after their fathers. If they, the women, are the smarter, the boys, "taking after their mothers," should also be the smarter. If the men are the smarter, then the girls, "taking after their fathers," should be smarter. It is a difficult riddle to unravel.

NUGGETS.

Their Concern.

"Some people," says Brother Watkins, "say dey hab a lot ob sympathy fer ye when it ain't nuffin but curiosity."—Philadelphia Record.

Usual Experience.

"You bet the right way on the election, didn't you? How much were you in?"

"Ten dollars out. I had to treat on my good luck."—Philadelphia North American.

Little Net Improvement.

"How's your cold?" said Gaswell to Gasbill.

"Five of my colds are better and four are worse," replied the latter.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Wished Particulars.

"It's much more comfortable," said the slightly haughty young actor, "to be permanently located. I spent only ten weeks on the road last season."

Mr. Stormington Barnes looked at him suspiciously and inquired, "Which kind; railroad or turnpike?"—Washington Star.

A Suggestion.

"If I was to stand on my head," said young Softleigh, "I suppose the blood would all rush to my head, wouldn't it?"

"Of course it would," replied Miss Cutting.

"Then," continued the young man, "why doesn't it rush to my feet when I stand upon them?"

"Really, I don't know," she replied, with a peculiar smile, "unless it is because your feet are not empty."—Chicago News.

WHATEVER IS, IS RIGHT.

Mary A. Simpson, in Michigan Farmer.

They sat beside the kitchen hearth
One evening, Joe and Kate,
The fire was burning very low,
The clock proclaimed it late.
Yet Joe was in no haste to go;
'Twas very plain to see
That he had something on his mind
Of which he would be free.

At length he found his voice to say,
"Dear Kate, I love you well—
If you'll consent to be my wife
My joy I cannot tell.
There's not a girl in all the town
I love so well as you;
I offer you my heart and hand;
Dear Kate, accept them, do!"

Kate looked him squarely in the face;
"I do not doubt your word,"
She said, "but I must tell you, Joe,
Of some things I have heard.
They say that you go reeling home
About three times a week;
That cards and billiards are the friends
Whom you quite often seek.

"Now tell me, Joe, if this is true;
Before I make reply,
I'd like to know what kind of life
You live when I'm not by.
You know as well as any one
It would not pleasant be
For me to be the wife of one
Who's drunk two nights in three."

Joe winced, but said, "I'll own, dear Kate,
That part of this is true;
I'm very apt when I'm in Rome
To do as Romans do.
You must not blame me for it, Kate,
'Whatever is, is right,'
And marrying you will be the means
That will reform me quite."

"I'm glad that you believe this, Joe,
'Whatever is, is right,'
You will not feel so badly now
As otherwise you might,
When I confess that I have grown
To thinking just that way,
So I consented yesterday
To marry Tommy Gray."

AUSTRIA'S RACE TROUBLES

A German Savant Appeals to His Kinsmen to Stand Together Against the Czechs.

TROUBLE IN THE REICHSRATH

Budapesti Hirlap Says It Is Unheard Of for 2,000,000 Germans in Vienna to Remain Passive Spectators of the Terrible Conflict.

VIENNA, Nov. 11.—When the Reichsrath reassembled to-day, the President rejected a series of motions upon the part of members of the Left for a roll call of votes, declaring it was the duty of the President to maintain Parliament in a condition to perform its functions, and not to treat the rules of procedure as though they were established for purposes of obstruction.

The London Times of Nov. 1, received here to-day, contains the following in a dispatch from its correspondent at Vienna, who dwells at length on the Parliamentary situation in Austria:

"The most interesting contribution to the newspapers relative to the pending critical state of affairs is a letter which was published by the Neue Freie Presse this morning, (Oct. 31,) signed with the initials 'T. M.,' and preceded by a few lines of introduction stating that it comes from a great German savant and one of the most eminent men of the day. The writer begins with an assurance of the deep sympathy felt by the Germans of the empire for their Austrian brethren in the present struggle, for even North Germans like himself had never doubted that the Alps of Salzburg and the Tyrol would remain a permanent possession of the entire race, and that the Danube would continue to be as German as the Rhine. Throughout all the changes upon which he looked back as an old man, the Germans had always regarded the community of their country with Austria as firmly assured. Yet now they saw the apostles of barbarism endeavoring to bury the labor of five centuries in the abyss of their own barbaric condition. It was an inexpressible grief for the Germans to be condemned to the part of mere spectators, and precluded from even an attempt to hasten to the assistance of their compatriots. The latter knew, however, that it was impossible.

"Austria was a great State so long as it was held together by the German cement. Its future would not be decided in Berlin, but lay in the hands of the German-Austrians themselves. His first word to them was to unite. His second to be stern and uncompromising. Czech skulls which were not open to reason were fit only for blows. Untimely submissiveness had done great damage to the German cause in Austria. Now everything was at stake. Defeat was equivalent to ruin. The Germans could not emigrate like the Russian Jews, and whoever gave way must know that his children, or at least his grandchildren, would be turned into Czechs. In conclusion, the writer says that friends and foes, in high quarters as well as low, should be made to understand that while the present violent oppression lasts the German-Austrian ceases, as far as possible, to recognize his common citizenship with his oppressors."

The Budapesti Hirlap, the Times's correspondent adds, said on Oct. 31:

"Foreign nations witness with amazement the pending struggle in Austria, and that, as to the Germans across the frontier, it makes their blood boil not to be able to fly to the rescue of their fellow-countrymen in Austria, who are being crushed by the Poles and the Czechs. The Budapesti Hirlap characteristically observes that it is unheard of for nearly 2,000,000 Germans in Vienna to remain passive spectators of the terrible conflict, manifesting no particular emotion, and quietly drinking beer."

ANARCHISTS MEET IN BERLIN.

Anniversary Celebration of the Chicago Executions Broken Up.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—A meeting of Anarchists was held here to-day to celebrate the anniversary of the execution of the Anarchists of Haymarket Square, Chicago. Several inflammatory speches were made, and finally the police, interrupting the diatribe of a female speaker, dissolved the meeting.

PLAGUE ATTACKING MONKEYS.

Disease Spreading in Many Districts of British India.

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.—The bubonic plague is raging in the districts of Poona, Sholapur, and Surat. It has also appeared at Kotri, near Kurrachee, in Sinde, and at Jand-Kawal, in Julundun District.

Near Hardwar a colony of monkeys has been attacked by the disorder. The local authorities are trapping and isolating the diseased animals.

TRADE OF THE SOUDAN.

Report of a British Syndicate's Monopoly Denied in Cairo.

CAIRO, Nov. 11.—An official denial is given to the report that a British syndicate has obtained sole control of the trade of the Soudan in exchange for the payment of an annuity to the Egyptian Government and the defrayal of the expenses of military occupation.

The report thus denied involved also the reconstruction and working by the syndicate of the railways between Berber, on the Red Sea, and Berber, on the Nile, the southernmost point reached by the Anglo-Egyptian expedition for the reconquest of the Soudan.

TORPEDO SCANDAL IN ATHENS.

Court-Martial Refuses to Call Prince George as a Witness.

BRUNDISI, Italy, Nov. 11.—Letters received here to-day from Athens say that the torpedo scandal continues to be the sensation of the Greek capital. As cabled on October 28, it had then just been ascertained that all the cartridges fitted to the torpedoes during the war between Greece and Turkey were not provided with percussion caps and fulminating mercury. Therefore, if the torpedoes had been needed, they would have been perfectly harmless.

The committee of investigation appointed to inquire into the matter decided that Capts. Rastopoulo and Anastasi must be tried by court-martial on the charge of culpable negligence. Capt. Rastopoulo, who is now being tried, has asked that Prince George of Greece, who commanded the torpedo flotilla during the war, and who was previous to it a great favorite with the masses, be called as a witness.

The court has refused to do this, and the Greek newspapers are publishing vigorous articles on the subject, the anti-dynastic Hestia going so far as to demand that Prince George be tried by court-martial. The Prince is known to be deeply affected by the scandal, and by the attacks made upon him and upon the royal family generally, in consequence of this fresh example of the unpreparedness of Greece for an outbreak of hostilities.

Earl of Rosslyn a Bankrupt.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Earl of Rosslyn has been adjudicated a bankrupt. No details have been published.

James Francis Harry St. Clair Erskine, fifth Earl of Rosslyn, was born in 1869. He was educated at Eton, and married a daughter of R. C. Vyner of Fairfield, Yorkshire. He owns about 3,400 acres of land.

Bismarck Better than Usual.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, Nov. 11. — There is nothing to cause anxiety as to the condition of Prince Bismarck. His facial neuralgia has been aggravated by the east wind which has prevailed recently, and this prevents him from going out driving. But the general health of the ex-Chancellor is better than usual.

British Vice Consul Arrested.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 11.—Arthur Tweedy, the British Vice Consul at San Domingo, capital of the Republic of San Domingo, has been arrested there on the charge of obtaining $6,000 by fraudulent pretenses.

MORE UNREST IN NICARAGUA.

Zelaya Trying to Sell the National Railroad and Steamboats Abroad —Charges of Irregularity.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 30.—President Zelaya of Nicaragua is sending a commission to the United States and to Europe which will try to sell Nicaragua's National railroad and steamboats. The commission will be composed of A. Cousein, President Zelaya's father-in-law, Steward of the National Palace and Master of the National Military Board, and M. C. Matus, Minister of the Tobacco Monopoly, Public Instruction, and the Spirit Monopoly.

In Government circles and in the semi-official organ, El Comercio, the proposition is discussed of attempting to relieve the present low condition of Nicaragua's paper money, and the financial condition generally, by issuing other large sums of paper money—promises to pay—based on mortgages on improved real estate in Nicaragua.

There are many indications that there will be another revolution soon in Nicaragua, the third revolution in about three years. The people are restless, are dissatisfied, and do not want President Zelaya to sell the National railroad and steamboats, it being claimed that some of the most prominent Nicaraguan officials have been placing large amounts to their credit in Europe.

POPE LEO'S HEALTH GOOD.

He Transacts Business in a House in the Vatican Gardens.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—According to a dispatch to The Times from Rome, the Pope is in excellent health. He is now residing in a house built in the Vatican gardens, where he transacts business daily as usual.

VESUVIUS BELCHING FLAME.

Eruption of the Volcano Which Began Monday Increasing in Activity.

NAPLES, Nov. 11.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius which began on Monday last is increasing in activity. The spectacle is now magnificent. Columns of smoke and tongues of flame are belching from the central crater, while showers of cinders are falling around.

SWEDISH POLAR EXPEDITION.

King Oscar and Others Contribute Enough to Send Nathorst North.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 11.—King Oscar and a number of private persons have contributed sufficient sums of money to insure the dispatch of a Swedish polar expedition in 1898, which will be led by Prof. Nathorst, the geologist.

The cost of the expedition is estimated at 70,000 crowns.

AMERICAN CURRENCY REFORM.

London Daily Telegraph Has Hope of a Successful Issue.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Daily Telegraph's financial writer says this morning:

"The steps which President McKinley is credited with taking on the currency question give hope that some serious attempt will be made to place the currency on a sound foundation, unless the United States Senate hampers the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage."

TURKS KILL GREEK INVADERS.

They Repulse the Bands on the Frontier and Take Many Prisoners.

VIENNA, Nov. 11.—The Neue Freie Presse to-day publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that some Greek bands which crossed the Thessalian frontier, between Diskat and Domenik, have been repulsed by the Turks, who killed many of the invaders and captured a large number of prisoners. The Turks also seized 150 rifles and 170,000 cartridges belonging to the Greeks.

TURKEY'S UNPAID EMBASSY.

Debts Aggregating 1,500,000 Marks Accumulated in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The condition of the members of the Turkish Embassy here is deplorable. Not any of them have received their salaries for over a year and their debts in this city aggregate 1,500,000 marks. Their tradesmen are importuning them for money.

Galib Bey, the Ambassador, who left his post without leave because his salary had not been paid for months, was dismissed by the Sultan in spite of a personal appeal on arriving at Constantinople.

HEAVY FOG ON THE CLYDE.

Two Steamers Ashore, and the State of Nebraska Overdue.

GLASGOW, Nov. 11.—Fog to-day is seriously interfering with navigation of the Clyde. The Allan Line steamer Pomeranian, Capt. Stirratt, from Montreal Oct. 25, via Quebec, for Glasgow, and another steamer are ashore south of the Isle of Arran. Other vessels have grounded elsewhere in the Firth of Clyde.

The British steamer State of Nebraska, Capt. Park, from New York Oct. 30 for Glasgow, which was due to arrive here on Monday last, has not yet been sighted. The State of Nebraska was last heard from on Oct. 31, when she was spoken in latitude 40.41 N. and longitude 48.52 W.

The Anchor Line steamer, ashore off the Isle of Arran, at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, as cabled last night, proved to be the Persia, bound from Liverpool for Glasgow, as anticipated. She was floated at midnight and has arrived at Greenock.

DISASTROUS BRITISH RETREAT.

Officer and 12 Men Reported Missing Slain by Indian Tribesmen.

SIMLA, Nov. 11.—When the British reconnoitring force returned to their camp in the Maidan Valley after a disastrous retreat from the summit of the Saran-Sar Mountain, Lieut. McIntyre and twelve men belonging to the Northamptonshire Regiment, which had suffered most severely while saving the wounded, were reported missing, but it was hoped they would succeed in reaching camp.

A dispatch from the Maidan Valley today, however, shows that the Lieutenant and his companions have been killed. Their bodies have been found, and it is said to be evident from the position in which the corpses rested that the little detachment fell gallantly fighting to the last. Every man of the party died from rifle bullet wounds.

TO BRING HAITI TO TERMS.

Germany Will Hurry a Warship to Port au Prince in the Lueders Case.

BERLIN, Nov 11.—The German warship Gefion is under orders to sail for Port au Prince, Haiti, this month, in order to insist upon redress for the arrest there of Herr Lueders, a German subject, and his unlawful imprisonment, for which Count Schwerin, the German Minister at Port au Prince, has demanded an indemnity. Lueders is now believed to be in Germany, having been released from prison in order to avoid further complications upon the part of the natives of Port au Prince, who threatened to mob the German Legation and lynch Lueders.

The fitting out of the warship is being hastened as much as possible. The officials of the German Foreign Office do not believe the matter will be adjusted for some time to come, because the Haitian Government has assumed a stubborn attitude. The German newspapers are blaming the Government for the delay in bringing Haiti to terms.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Berlin says:

"The United States is credited here with offering its intervention in the difficulty between Germany and Haiti. But the German Government is waiting for the arrival of Herr Lueders and the report of Count Schwerin, due by the next mail packet."

Civil Marriages in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, Nov. 11.—A little before 12 o'clock Wednesday night Congress refused to sanction the project of the Senate providing for the legalization of non-Catholic marriages, and the President of the Senate, Dr. M. Candamo, declared that the Senate sanctioned the project of the Chamber of Deputies, which provides, virtually, for civil marriages.

$200,000 in Gold for America.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The withdrawals from the Bank of England yesterday included £40,000 ($200,000) in American eagles for shipment to the United States.

CARS KILL THIRTY POLES.

Wedding Party Returning to the Home of the Bride Struck by an Express Train.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—A terrible accident has occurred near Bielostok, Russian Poland, resulting in the death of thirty persons.

A wedding party of that number was returning from the church to the home of the bride. All were in one wagon, a huge vehicle drawn by eight horses. The road along which they drove crosses the railway track on the level; and the driver, either through carelessness or ignorance of the train schedule, pushed his swiftly moving horses upon the crossing just as the express was coming up.

The locomotive struck the vehicle squarely, killing many members of the party outright, and mangling others so that they soon expired in frightful agony. Not a member of the party escaped.

LAURIER AND RECIPROCITY.

London Daily News Comments on Canada's Preferential Tariff.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Daily News this morning argues that the concession of a preferential tariff to England will give Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, a powerful argument in favor of renewed reciprocity with the United States.

GERMAN PROTEST IN SAMOA.

She Objects to Enlarging the Apia District by the American Judge.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The German Government has protested against the enlargement of the Apia District in the Samoan group by the American Chief Justice, because its revenue is obtained mainly from German firms. Germany is determined to protest emphatically against any illegal interference in the administration of the Samoan Islands, and will certainly never recognize annexation by the United States."

AUSTRIAN TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

The Cruiser Leopard Sent to Mersina to Protect the Consulate.

VIENNA, Nov. 11.—The semi-official Fremdenblatt announces that there is a noticeable coolness between the Austrian Embassy and the Porte, owing to the high-handed action attributed to the local authorities of Mersina, Asia Minor, toward the agent at that port of the Austrian Lloyds Steamship Company, a merchant named Brazzafolli.

The Austrian cruiser Leopard has been sent to Mersina, which is the port of Adana, the capital of the vilayet of that name, with instructions to protect the Austrian Consulate and the Christians of Mersina.

Brazzafolli was expelled from Mersina last month on suspicion of political intrigues. The Austrian Government protested, whereupon the Porte allowed him to return. When he came to land the local officials maltreated him and insulted the Austrian Consul, who intervened.

Austria immediately sent a strong note to the Turkish Government, demanding an explanation. It appears that Brazzafolli first incurred Turkish suspicions by befriending fugitive Armenians and giving the most necessitous cheap passages by the Austrian Lloyd Steamship Company's vessels.

Petition for an Arbitration Treaty.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Dr. Darby, Secretary of the Arbitration Alliance, has presented to Lord Salisbury, the Premier, a memorial with 64,572 signatures attached, in favor of an Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

TOM THUMB'S DRIVER TO WED.

The Diminutive Colored Coachman Is Prospering in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Tom Thumb's colored coachman is going to be married. The mite who drove the carriage for the famous dwarf has selected his bride, and Wednesday evening the Rev. Dr. Thomas of the Olivet Baptist Church, will unite in marriage George William White and Miss Sophia Anderson. The groom is 4 feet 6 inches tall, and is twenty-eight years of age. The bride is an average-sized woman, and her future husband describes her as the "best looking colored girl in Chicago."

When Tom Thumb was at the height of his fame his managers secured White to drive the little carriage. The Georgia colored lad was but a few inches taller than his employer. After a time George came to Chicago, and was employed by C. L. Willoughby as footman. This position he occupied for some time, and then he went to the Leland as messenger and confidential clerk for all the boarders.

THE YELLOW FEVER RECORD.

Few New Cases Reported, and Deaths Only in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—Twelve new cases of yellow fever were reported to-day and six deaths.

The Board of Health to-night abolished all quarantines both territorial and house, within the confines of its jurisdiction. This does away with all guards in the city and throws New Orleans open to the world.

MOBILE, Nov. 11.—One new case, no deaths, and eight recoveries were the yellow fever report to-day.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 11.—There was no new case of yellow fever here today and no death.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 11.—One case of yellow fever has been reported to-day from Edwards.

Yellow Fever Study in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The President has detailed Passed Assistant Surgeon Eugene Wasdin and Passed Assistant Surgeon H. D. Geddings, United States Marine Hospital Service, for special duty at Havana, Cuba, for the purpose of making bacteriological investigations into the cause and nature of yellow fever. These officers have been engaged for some time in laboratory work in New Orleans, but as the yellow fever is dying out in the South it is deemed best that they should continue the investigation at a place where proper material may be obtained. Their work is to be carried on until definite conclusions are reached.

ALFRED H. BROOKS DEAD.

Believed Poison Was Given Him During Raid on Illicit Still.

The news of the death of Alfred H. Brooks, who died of cancer on the tongue at his home in Asbury Park on Wednesday night, was received with much sorrow by the officials of the Internal Revenue Department in this city. All those who are able to leave their duties will attend his funeral.

Mr. Brooks held the office of Chief of the New York and New Jersey Division of the Internal Revenue Department for many years. He was appointed a Revenue Collector in 1866, and in 1870 when the law authorizing the appointment of agents went into effect he received the appointment for this division. He resigned last April to become the manager of the New York Department of the American Bonding and Trust Company. He leaves a widow and four children.

Mr. Brooks believed that the malady from which he died was the result of poison administered to him during a raid on an illicit distillery in Vesey Street about three years ago. While in this still with his prisoners, Mr. Brooks asked for a glass of water, which was brought to him by one of them. In a few days an eruption broke out on his face and body, and later on the cancer appeared.

Joanna Bliss's Will.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 11.—The will of Joanna Bliss, filed to day in the Probate Court, leaves $5,000 to the National Christian Association of Chicago and $3,000 to the American Missionary Association of New York, under certain provisions; $500 to the Woman's Board of Missions; $500 to the Massachusetts Bible Society; $500 to the Massachusetts Tract Society; $500 to the Old South Parish for the Poor; $1,500 to the town of Royalston for the maintenance of a public library; $1,000 to the American Home Missionary Society of Boston, and $1,000 to the Congregational Church of Grafton.

SPEYER-LOWERY NUPTIALS

Quiet but Attractive Ceremony at the Bride's Home, in West Thirty-fifth Street.

BISHOP POTTER OFFICIATED

A Brother of the Commissioner of Education Came from London to Attend Him as Best Man—Notable Gifts and Floral Decorations—Other Weddings.

The marriage of Mrs. Ellen L. Prince Lowery, widow of John A. Lowery, to Commissioner James Speyer of the Board of Education, an event which has been the subject of widespread interest among society people since its announcement several weeks ago, took place in the bride's home, 32 West Thirty-fifth Street, at noon yesterday. Bishop Henry C. Potter performed the ceremony according to the formula of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

There were only about forty persons at the ceremony, but the details of the wedding had been arranged with great care and taste. The doorways and walls were festooned with curtains of hanging smilax and clusters of delicate ferns. Magnificent palms were used in all available corners, and the air was heavy with the scent of chrysanthemums and La France roses.

A strikingly attractive canopy of smilax, studded with white flowers, and with palms at either hand, stood at the north end of a brilliantly lighted parlor, and there Bishop Potter performed the ceremony. The bride came down the stairs on the arm of her nephew, Prof. J. Dynely Prince, who gave her away, while a chorus of eight of the choir boys of Grace Church sang the Wedding March from "Lohengrin." She was strikingly gowned in cafe au lait silk, studded with pearls, and wore white gloves. About her waist was a girdle bearing a double row of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom's brother, Edgar Speyer. She wore a necklace of pearl and diamonds, and in her hair a diamond sunburst, both gifts of the bridegroom, but wore no veil. Edgar Speyer, who had made a trip to this country from London for the purpose, acted as best man. There were no bridesmaids or ushers.

The ceremony was followed by a reception, the Hungarian Band furnishing the music. There was a magnificent display of wedding gifts. Among the guests were Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, the bride's sister-in-law; Mr. and Mrs. C. Prince, Mr. Loomis's son and daughter-in-law; Miss Prince, Mrs. Loomis's daughter; Charles C. Beaman, Mr. Blackwood, and several old employes of the banking house of Speyer & Co., at the head of which is the bridegroom.

Commissioner Speyer was born in this city, educated at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and has been prominent in philanthropic enterprises and financial affairs. He is a member of the Lotos, Manhattan, Racquet and Tennis, Union, Reformed Lawyers', and New York Yacht Clubs, the Deutscher Verein, and The Players.

Mrs. Speyer, who was Miss Ellen L. Prince, is a niece of the late William R. Travers, and a cousin of Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. James Wadsworth of Geneseo, and Mrs. Walter Gay of Paris.

Commissioner and Mrs. Speyer started early yesterday afternoon on their wedding trip. They will spend a week at the country place of Dr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, near Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and then start on a tour. They will return about Dec. 1, and live in their new house at 257 Madison Avenue.

Walton—Little.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—Miss Ada Gertrude Little, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Mason Little of Dartmouth Street, and Charles Ogden Walton of New York, were married this noon in the Arlington Street Church.

The bridal party entered the church, led by the ushers, who were: John Mason Little, Jr., Henry W. Miller, Sherman Day, David H. Taylor, Joseph S. Stout, Jr., Louis G. Smith, Arthur F. Street, and William B. Johnston. The bridesmaids were Miss Julia A. Little, Miss Mary F. Ogden, Miss Grace A. Little, and Miss Edith Bartlett, each of whom was dressed in white mousseline de soie over white taffeta silk.

The bride was escorted by her father, and wore a princesse robe of white duchesse satin, with tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms and a diamond star. Her corsage was fastened with another large diamond star. Both stars were the gifts of the bridegroom.

The Rev. John Cuckson, assisted by the Rev. Henry Mottet of the Church of the Holy Communion in New York City, officiated, the bridegroom being attended by Guy W. Carryl of New York.

At the conclusion of the service Mr. and Mrs. Walton were driven to the home of the bride, on Dartmouth Street, where a reception was held.

Mr. and Mrs. Walton will sail for Europe on Saturday from New York. Upon their return they will reside in New York.

Ketterer—Westervelt.

Miss Jessie Emma Westervelt, only daughter of Police Capt. Westervelt of the Church Street Station, was married Wednesday afternoon at the residence of her parents, 235 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to Philip H. Ketterer. A large number of invitations had been issued for the wedding, but owing to the critical illness of the groom's father, they were recalled, and only the immediate members of the family attended the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. James A. Francis of the Riverside Baptist Church. The bride, who wore a white satin gown, was attended by Miss Elsie Baguley and Miss Ada B. Comstock, the bridesmaids, who wore gowns of pink brocade, and carried shower bouquets. Mr. Percy C. Ketterer, a brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. M. McPherson and Mr. William S. Buchanan. The couple received many beautiful presents.

Knox—Bartley.

The wedding of Miss Robina Bartley and William Knox took place last evening at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss Rachel L. Bartley, 66 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. Only relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Woodruff Halsey, pastor of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church.

The maid of honor was Miss Leah Bartley. Miss Jessie L. Watson, an aunt of the bride, gave her away. Mr. Knox was attended by his brother, Arthur Knox, as best man. The ushers were Gerard Fountain and Charles W. Demarest. The ceremony was followed by a small reception.

Shackelford—Magoffin.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 11.—In the presence of 1,000 fashionable guests assembled at the First Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon Miss Miriamner Magoffin, granddaughter of Kentucky's war Governor, became the bride of Samuel Johnson Shackelford, also a member of one of the Bluegrass State's oldest families and one of the foremost young men in its politics.

The bride is the oldest daughter of Beriah Magoffin of this city, and for several years has been considered the belle of Duluth.

Mr. Shackelford is County Treasurer of Owensborough, Ky., but last week was elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals on the Democratic ticket.

White—Horne.

At All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, last night, Mrs. Estelle Pendleton Horne of 31 East Thirtieth Street became the wife of Joseph Baker White, Secretary of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn. The rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, performed the ceremony at 8:30 P. M. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. White started for Boston. On returning they will live at the bride's home, 31 East Thirtieth Street. They will be "at home" on Wednesdays in January from 4 to 9 P. M.

Cohen—Clarke.

ATLANTA, Nov. 11.—Mr. John S. Cohen, formerly private secretary to Secretary Hoke Smith of the Interior Department and Washington correspondent of The Atlanta Journal, and now associate editor of The Journal, was married this morning to Miss Julia Clarke.

Clark—English.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Miss Bertha English, daughter of the late John C. English, and J. V. Clark of Chicago were married to-day in St. Joseph's Cathedral, the Right Rev. Bishop Watterson officiating.

HENRY A. HURLBUT DEAD

The Financier Expires Suddenly While at Dinner with His Younger Son.

WAS EIGHTY-NINE YEARS OLD

Continued Active in Financial Circles Until the Day of His Death—Founded the Second National Bank and Was Active in Charitable Work.

Henry A. Hurlbut, eighty-nine years old, for more than half a century a prominent figure in business and financial circles of this city, died suddenly from heart disease last night at his home, 11 West Twentieth Street, where he had lived for forty-six years.

He had been in excellent spirits all day, and in the morning attended a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Second National Bank, of which he was a member. At 6 o'clock he sat down to dinner with his son, Henry A. Hurlbut, Jr., and barely fifteen minutes later he suddenly gasped and fell back dead in his chair. Dr. Weiss of 40 West Twentieth Street was hastily summoned, but he could give no assistance.

Henry Augustus Hurlbut was born in Hartford, Conn., in December, 1808. His father, Ebenezer Hurlbut, was a prosperous merchant of that city, while his mother, Fanny Brewster Hurlbut, was descended from old New England stock, her ancestors having settled in Saybrook and Wethersfield in 1637. Elder Brewster was one of the pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower, and was a bosom friend of Gov. Bradford.

A Hatter's Apprentice.

After receiving a common school education, young Hurlbut was apprenticed to a hatter, and when only twenty-seven years old had made such progress that he was admitted to partnership in the firm for which he was working. Four years later he was sent to this city to open a branch house, which he managed successfully until 1843, and then formed a partnership with a Mr. Swift, under the name of Swift & Hurlbut. The firm became one of the best known in the line. In 1851 it originated the Kossuth hat, which became very poular and netted the manufacturers a handsome sum. By 1860 Mr. Hurlbut had accumulated a fortune and retired from active business.

He was one of the founders of the Second National Bank and its first President. He was also one of the incorporators and Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. For many years he had been a Trustee of the Mercantile Trust Company, a Director of the Home Fire Insurance Company and the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, and for a long time a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Hurlbut was one of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention that nominated Grant for the Presidency, but only held public office once. Gov. Dix appointed him a Commissioner of Emigration in May, 1873, and he was made Chairman of the board, a position he held for twelve years, when the Federal Government took charge of the affair.

Married at Twenty-four.

Mr. Hurlbut when twenty-four years old married Miss Susan Rebecca Kennedy of New Haven, and celebrated his golden wedding in 1882 in Paris, the ceremony being attended by a great many friends who came there especially for that purpose. Mrs. Hurlbut died in 1888.

Besides endowing many charitable institutions Mr. Hurlbut founded the "Hurlbut Scholarship" at Yale, which is for the benefit of indigent students. One of his two sons who survive him, School Commissioner William H. Hurlbut, was educated at that institution, while the other, Henry A., Jr., pursued his studies at Columbia. One of his granddaughters is the wife of Bolton Hall, the son of the Rev. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and another is the wife of L. Stuart Wing.

Mr. Hurlbut was one of the oldest members of the New England Society, and was at one time its President. He was one of the original members of the Union League Club, of the American Geographical Society, and the New York Historical Society. For many years he has been active in religious and charitable work, having been a member and Trustee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of the American Seaman's Friend Society, and the De Milt Dispensary.

VICTIM OF "LORD" BERESFORD

FITZGERALD, Ga., Nov. 11.—Alexander Pelky, whose daughter married the bogus Lord and ex-criminal, Walter Beresford, alias Sidney Lascelles, four months ago, dropped dead at the Lee House here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. His death was the result of grief over the action of his daughter.

Lascelles has been confined in the State Penitentiary for forgery, and, on his term expiring, came to Fitzgerald and established several windy business institutions. He had very fascinating manners, and won the heart of Miss Pelky. Her father was bitterly opposed to the match, and consented under protest. The couple had returned from their bridal tour but a few days when they disappeared, no trace of them having been found since. Developments revealed that Beresford had duped local business concerns right and left and forged and swindled to a remarkable extent.

Sorrow over the disgrace of his child undermined Mr. Pelky's constitution. His death was directly due to heart disease, superinduced by the collapse of his nervous system. He owned real estate here valued at $15,000 and property in Rhode Island, his former home, valued at $35,000. Beresford's wife is his only child and will inherit the fortune.

A few years ago, in London, Beresford, alias Lascelles, made the acquaintance of the Lilienthal family of New York, representing himself to them as Lord Beresford. His scene of action changed to Georgia, where speculations followed by litigation resulted in his confinement in the State penitentiary. While out on bond he eloped with Miss Lilienthal, who was reputed to be heiress to $1,000,000. He was again arrested, and once more incarcerated. His wife accompanied him, and even occupied the same cell with him.

Later he was sent to the penal camp at Kramer, Ga., where he served four years, until he was pardoned last Spring by Gov. Atkinson of Georgia. Shortly after his release he secured a contract for water, light, and gas works in the new City of Fitzgerald, and while living there married Miss Pelky.

REAR ADMIRAL RHIND BURIED.

Funeral services for Alexander Colden Rhind, retired Rear Admiral of the United States Navy, were held in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy in West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday forenoon. The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, Rector of the church, officiated.

The casket containing the body was enveloped in a large American flag and was borne into the church on the shoulders of eight United States seamen detailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

A large number of the dead naval officer's comrades and friends were in the church, among them Rear Admiral Erben, retired; Rear Admiral Braine, retired; Col. G. H. Thorp, United States Navy; Col. J. H. Higbee, United States Navy; Paymaster Arthur Burtis, United States Navy; Dr. E. S. Bogert, United States Navy; Nicholas Dand, who served under Capt. Rhind on the Constellation off the coast of Africa in 1859-61; A. P. Messinger, who superintended the building of the Federal iron-clad Keokuk, which was sunk off Fort Sumter during the civil war while Capt. Rhind was in command; William G. Davies, Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Nelson de Peyster, T. W. Markley, William L. Skidmore, and Robert M. Ferris.

The chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rhind, Miss Rhind, Mr. Colden Rhind, Major A. M. Miller and wife, Miss Wilson and Mrs. E. A. Johnson.

As the funeral party moved up the aisle to the chancel, Mr. W. R. Hedden, the organist, played Beethoven's "March on the Death of a Hero." Vocal music was rendered by a quartet choir composed of Mrs. W. R. Hedden, soprano; Master Charles Bush, alto; F. T. Harris, tenor, and G. A. Chapman, basso. The hymns, "Rock of Ages," by Blumenthal, and "Abide With Me," were sung.

The interment was at Coldenham, seven miles from Newburg.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James G. Gardiner.

James G. Gardiner, the lawyer and club man, died at "The Alpine," Thirty-third Street and Broadway, yesterday morning. Appendicitis developed two weeks ago, and after the operation complications arose from which he never rallied.

Mr. Gardiner was born in Claremont, N. H., Oct. 28, 1860. His father, Col. Alexander Gardiner, was Commander of the Fourteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Winchester. Mr. Gardiner received his education at Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard, and subsequently graduated from the Columbia Law School, in the class of 1883. He practiced law in this city from the time of his admission to the bar and made a specialty of railroad and commercial cases. He was a member of many clubs, some of which were the Manhattan, the Lotos, New York Driving Club, Suburban Driving Club, Harvard, Lewyers' and Algonquin Club of Boston. He was unmarried, and leaves a sister, Mrs. J. G. Whytlaw of Glasgow, Scotland.

Funeral services will be held at the Brick Church, Seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The body will be buried at Claremont.

George F. Lynch.

George F. Lynch, seventy-nine years of age, died at his residence, 13 West Ninety-ninth Street, Wednesday after a four weeks' illness from Bright's disease. Mr. Lynch, who came of an old New England family, was born in Bethlehem, N. H. He came to this city in 1857 and made his home here. He leaves a family of four children. Funeral services will be held at his late residence to-day at 1 P. M. The Rev. Stephen Merritt will officiate. The interment will be in Woodlawn.

George F. Winch.

George F. Winch, at one time prominently connected with the ice trade, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mark F. Holman, 3 West Ninety-ninth Street, on Wednesday afternoon, from Bright's disease. He was born in Bethlehem, N. H., seventy-eight years ago. He was the last survivor of seven brothers, one of whom, John C. Winch, made a large fortune in the ice business in this city. He leaves two sons and two daughters. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Herman H. Ellinghausen.

Herman H. Ellinghausen, one of the oldest residents of Hudson County, died at his home, 325 Garden Street, Union Hill, on Wednesday night from debility incident to old age. He was born in Germany in 1816, and came to this country when a boy. He settled in Union Hill when the present town was only a township and consisted of a dozen houses. He invested his earnings in real estate, and finally became wealthy.

James B. Spaulding.

James B. Spaulding, who was reputed to be the largest fruit grower in the United States, died at his home, near Riverton, Ill., Wednesday evening. Mr. Spaulding was born in Massachusetts in 1824, and removed to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1854, and soon afterward established the Spaulding Nursery there. Monday of this week he suffered a stroke of paralysis. He leaves a large fortune.

Isaac Lee.

Isaac Lee, ninety-one years old, died Wednesday of old age at the home of his married daughter, 339 South First Street, Williamsburg. He was born in this city on the present site of the Astor House. In the same locality his father, who died at the age of ninety-three, and his mother, who died at the age of ninety-one, were born. He became the sexton of the First Baptist Church at Lee Avenue and Keap Street and held the place for forty years, until the Board of Trustees pensioned him eight years ago. His wife died seventeen years ago. He leaves four children. Mr. Lee will be buried to-morrow in Evergreen Cemetery. Funeral services will be held to-night.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. W. W. DUDLEY, wife of Gen. Dudley of Indiana, the former Commissioner of Pensions, died in Washington yesterday.

Mrs. JOHN GILMARY SHEA, widow of Prof. Shea, the Catholic historian, died at her residence, 138 Catherine Street, Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday morning, aged sixty-five years. Two daughters survive her.

JOSEPH M. SHOTWELL, manager of the Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco, died yesterday, aged sixty-three years. He was a native of New Jersey. He went to California in 1849, and soon became identified prominently with the mercantile interests of San Francisco. He had at various periods of his career been President of the Produce and Stock Exchanges, and was also Vice President of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company and Commodore of the Pacific Yacht Club.

St. Andrew's Society Elects Officers.

The annual meeting and election of the St. Andrew's Society was held last night at Delmonico's. The officers elected for the coming year are: William Lyall, President; John Reid, First Vice President; Andrew Carnegie, Second Vice President; A. B. Hepburn, Treasurer; George Austin Morrison, Jr., Secretary, and the Rev. David G. Wylie and the Rev. George Alexander, Chaplains. The annual dinner this year will take place Nov. 30.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
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Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
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The Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company.

A majority of the consolidated mortgage bonds and of the stock of this Company has been deposited under the agreement dated September 18th, 1897, and the certificates of deposit of the Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, have been listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The Committee has extended the time for the deposit under the agreement of consolidated mortgage bonds and of stock until November 15th, 1897, after which time no deposits will be received, save in the discretion of the Committee and upon the payment of a penalty of $50 for each consolidated mortgage bond and of $1.00 for each share of stock.

Dated November 1, 1897.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Chairman.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.,
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L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres.,
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market depressed.

At the opening of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday quotations generally advanced, the firmness of the day before evidently exerting influence. But the better feeling did not last long; before the day was over there was reaction throughout the whole list and closing quotations almost uniformly showed declines.

***

Sugar Trust stock broke over 5 points. Pressure on that stock started with reports from Washington that the Treasury Department had determined upon further delay in deciding whether or not Dutch sugars imported here should be subject to countervailing duties. A subsequent rumor had it that the decision of the Treasury Department on this matter would be adverse to the Trust. Incidentally some large stop orders in the stock were caught under 130 and the manipulative contingent on the Stock Exchange was able to force the price down to 127, compared with 132½ in the early dealings.

***

The whole list weakened as Sugar Trust declined. The reasonableness of this was not anywhere made plain. All the news of the day bearing on the railway properties of the country was news of an encouraging character. Nineteen railroads made public their earnings for the first week of November, and eighteen of the nineteen showed increases, some of the increases being phenomenally large. This list of railroads represents not one section or one class of business; in a thorough sense, it is a list representative of the whole country.

***

But the stock market has lately drifted so wholly into professionalism that its current (temporary) ups and downs are in no way significant of more than bet making by speculators who know nothing of business conditions—care nothing.

In practically every branch of business the situation improves steadily. A straw of significance appears in announcements from Western coal and iron districts of a 10 per cent. advance in the wages of workmen there, and another straw is in the disclosure that export demands for our cereals are becoming daily larger and larger.

These are not hard times signs.

Only in Wall Street is there the ability to find a warrant for worry. Outside the realm of speculative prejudices business men are confidently cheerful.

***

Government bonds were steady. There was a sale of $500 fours, 1907, coupon, at 113¾.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Canadian Pacific	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Erie 2d pf	1½	N. Y. S. & W. pf.	⅞
Gt. Northern pf	5	Norfolk & Western	½
Ill. Steel Co.	1½	Rio Grande West. pf.	1¾
Nat. Linseed Oil	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg.	⅝	National Lead	⅝
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	2	National Lead pf.	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¼	N. J. Central	1¾
Am. Sug. Refs.	3⅞	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	¾
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Northern Pacific	⅝
Brook. Union Gas	⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	⅞
Brook. R. T.	½	Ontario & Western	½
Canada Southern	⅞	Or. Im., 2d in pd.	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
Chi. Northwest.	1	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1
Chi., B. & Q.	1	Peop. G. L. & C., Chicago	1⅛
C. C., C. & St. L.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅞	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Reading	⅞
Consolidated Ice	2	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Consolidated Gas	6	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	1½	St. P. & Omaha	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
General Electric	2	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
H. B. Claflin Co.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Illinois Central	1	Union Pac., 2d in pd.	⅞
Lake Erie & West	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Louisv. & Nashv.	⅞	Wabash pf.	⅝
Manhattan Cons.	1⅝	West. Union Tel.	¾
Missouri Pacific	1		
Mo., K. & Texas pf.	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Erie gen. lien	1½	Mid. of N. J. 1st	3
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s.	1	Or. Sh. Line inc. A.	1

Bonds Declined.

Houston & Tex. gen.	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1
Stand. R. & T. inc.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $147,930,010; balances, $7,538,732; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $846,405.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@$4.82⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40½@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—15c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 56½; New York Central, ½, to 109¼; Pennsylvania, ½, to 56⅜; Erie first preferred, ½, to 37½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 95; Erie, ⅝, to 15½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 104¼, and Reading, ⅛, to 11¼. Atchison sold at 13¾; Canadian Pacific at 83¼. British consols advanced ⅛, to 112 13-16 for money, and were unchanged, at 112⅛, for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £224,000; circulation decreased £206,000; bullion increased £18,379; other securities decreased £613,000; other deposits decreased £594,000; public deposits increased £307,000; notes reserve increased £195,000; Government securities decreased £175,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 47.03 per cent., is now 48.17 per cent., against an advance from 51.97 per cent. to 52.40 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The rate of discount remains unchanged, at 3 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance is £40,000.

American eagles were quoted in London at 76s 6¼d. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 177.90; in Lisbon at 40¾, and in Rome, 105.25. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 77½c.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 40,975,000f; Treasury accounts current increased 15,000,000f; gold on hand increased 275,000f; bills discounted decreased 33,300,000f; silver on hand decreased 1,725,000f.

CONSOLIDATED GAS DOWN.

Consolidated Gas had a six-point break yesterday, selling down to 190½. There was no news to affect the stock, but some early sales, apparently of long stock, caught stop orders and the slump was the result.

MERCHANTS ARE CONFIDENT.

Discussing the business outlook yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, President F. C. Mayhew of the Bowery Bank expressed himself cheerfully. Mr. Mayhew is a close observer of the conditions developing in the various lines of businesses of those with whom, in his official capacity, he comes in contact, and his views are given in a spirit of conservatism. He said:

"My opinion is that the outlook is a very bright one. There is an improvement in trade and in the sentiment of business men. The improvement has been gradual but sure, and it is undeniable that sentiment means a great deal; it means almost everything. I may say that every customer of this bank shows that he is greatly encouraged by what is transpiring in the business of the country. They are all hopeful regarding the prospects of trade, and look forward to a good season of activity in Spring.

"A year ago merchants had no incentive to buy new stocks of merchandise. They carried just such supplies as they felt they were compelled to carry. Now they are placing orders confidently, and are expecting quick and profitable sales. The tendency to embark in new enterprises is also noticeable, and large amounts are being placed in investments in various branches of industry.

"Our customers state that they find collections very much better. This is a healthy business sign. It shows that people are paying their bills—are able to pay them. As far as I am able to gather from those active in business life I can say that on all sides there is confirmation of the general reports as to prosperity and better times.

"Such is the feeling as I find it—hopeful, and with a disposition to regard what is coming as something better than the best recent experience gave promise of.

"Present earnings of railroads keep up the increases of late reported, and show considerable advance on those of former years. I think there is going to be a decided improvement in securities. The outlook in this direction is brighter than it has been for three or four years. I feel confident that securities will appreciate."

WEAKNESS MEANS NOTHING.

Mr. J. Fletcher Shera of the Stock Exchange house of Townsend & Shera talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the position of the stock market and its prospects. Mr. Shera is bullish, but conservative. He does not believe that the market is yet ready to resume its advance. For what Wall Street calls a "long pull" Mr. Shera believes in the long side, but for the moment he looks for an unsettled market, feverish, and narrow. Mr. Shera said:

"The several uncertainties which are now hanging over Wall Street, coming as they have after a bear campaign and a decline in stocks which has swept away many profits and entailed upon outsiders many losses, are liable to keep the stock market feverish until they are out of the way. After such a decline as we have had, people are discouraged; that is only natural. And because they are discouraged, they are all the more apprehensive of what may develop from the temporary uncertainties of which the bear element is making so much.

"For the time being I really do not see very much in the market one way or the other. No one appreciates more than I the excellent underlying conditions which must eventually influence security market values and send prices upward. But on the other hand, I see no disposition at present either on the part of capitalists or outsiders to buy stocks on any extensive scale. Nor do I see any factors likely to develop in the next two or three weeks which would counteract the depressing influences of the existing uncertainties and bring about a general bullish feeling.

"It cannot be denied that Wall Street is very much afraid of what Congress may do. It cannot be denied that there is a fear of the complications over this Cuban matter. These apprehensions may be foolish, but, nevertheless, they exist, and for the moment are powerful enough to stop the buying that would otherwise come from the widespread improvement which we are having in general business, and particularly from the increased earnings of railroads. I am not a bear in this market; the short side is dangerous. But I am inclined to think that the man who buys stocks now expecting large profits quickly will be disappointed. For the next two or three weeks, in my opinion, we are likely to have in Wall Street the same sort of nervousness which we have had for some time past. Traders will probably have things much their own way and they will be able to do about as they please with quotations.

"But this present weakness in the market is indicative of nothing bad in the general situation. On the contrary, things are as good now and better than they have been for a long while. One needs to look no further than the railway statements to learn just how good general business is and how steadily the improvement is going on. Facts such as these must eventually tell. Conditions warrant much higher prices than we are now seeing, and conditions will ultimately bring them about. When the real powers in Wall Street get ready to take hold of this market again it will advance steadily and quickly. Very much higher prices will be established. But until Congress meets and we read the President's message, I do not look for any great strength or activity in the market."

SUGAR'S FIVE-POINT BREAK.

Sugar was the weak spot in yesterday's market, and the most conspicuous stock on the list. Over 65,000 shares of the stock were traded in, and after showing nervousness during the first four hours of business, it developed weakness around 2 o'clock, selling down 5 points below Wednesday's closing quotation. From this low price it rallied a point just at the close, advancing to 128¼.

All kinds of stories were afloat regarding Sugar. Early in the day Washington dispatches announced that Secretary Gage had decided to postpone until Dec. 1 the hearing on the Dutch bounty question, thus delaying the Treasury's decision in that matter much longer than had been generally expected. This postponement was taken to mean that the Treasury was weakening in its former position as to Dutch sugars, and before the close of the day the whole trading element had fully determined that the Treasury is to decide in favor of the Dutch sugar refiners and against the Trust. On this theory, and on a new rumor that Mr. Havemeyer's condition had changed for the worse, Sugar was aggressively attacked in the last hour. Nearly all of the selling came from the traders, who, having covered many shorts during the past two days, felt encouraged to put out new lines at the level established by Wednesday's strength.

THE COAL TRUST CASE.

Wall Street discovered yesterday that it had been mistaken as to the decision handed down in the State Appellate Court in the matter of the Coal Trust investigation. On Wednesday it was generally understood that the court's decision was against the anti-trust law—that it practically declared that law unconstitutional. Yesterday, however, it was discovered that this understanding was wrong. The court simply approved the vacation of the order compelling the Coal Trust Presidents to appear before a referee, and this on the ground that the Attorney General's affidavits were improperly drawn. The constitutionality of the law was not passed upon.

Anthracite coal interests yesterday were of the opinion that a decision declaring the anti-trust law itself illegal could be readily obtained in a suit brought for that purpose, and among coal road officers it was calculated that, if the matter were taken up immediately, a decision to that effect could be had before Jan. 1, thus allowing the coal roads to begin their new calendar year freed from this obstacle to the proper maintenance of restriction agreements and price schedules.

A NEW WAR SCARE.

Evidently Wall Street has determined to have a war of some kind. Yesterday a Greek war succeeded the Spanish one which had full sway on the Stock Exchange last week. Somehow there was started a story that there had been fresh outbreaks on the Turkish border between Greeks and Turks, and immediately stocks were hammered down, while both at Chicago and New York wheat was put up. Up to 3 o'clock, however, there was absolutely no confirmation of this war rumor.

LONDON HOUSES SELLERS.

For the first time in many days the London houses sold stocks in this market yesterday. Early London quotations were below the New York parity, and at the opening of this market the arbitrage brokers sold a few of the international stocks. Most of the sales were of St. Paul. One of these houses, however, stated that its sales were of stock which had been bought here Wednesday night, and which could not be placed in London.

WHAT TWO DIRECTORS SAY.

A Director of the St. Paul Railway Company says that the road for the first week in November made comparison with a light week last year. The company this year is doing a large business, and the greater part of the increase shown for the first week comes from the freight movement. The St. Paul is handling a large grain traffic and its west-bound business is very good. Regarding the reports of rate cutting, this official says that there is always more or less disturbance of rates, but that there is no unusual or noteworthy shading at the present time. The St. Paul is adhering strictly to the policy that it has observed of late years of not branching out into new territory.

A Director of the Rock Island Railroad says the condition of that company is most satisfactory and improving every day. The earnings not only show continuing increases, but the gains are even larger in proportion now than they were last month and the month previous. There is not only no diminution in the company's business, but there is no prospect of any falling off, as there is enough freight in sight to keep the road hustling for a long time to come. The company has several millions of dollars in cash on hand, which it is loaning out both on call and time loans, and this certainly indicates its easy financial condition. The Director continued:

"Rock Island is all right, and people who get frightened at bear attacks on this property ought never to enter the stock market under any circumstances."—New York News Bureau.

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

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J. P. Morgan to sail for New York next Saturday.

Failure of Glucose Company to declare a dividend on common stock. Much disappointment among speculators long of the stock.

Extension of time until Dec. 1 by the Treasury for hearings in the Netherlands sugar question.

Completion of fortnightly settlement in London, with no unfavorable results. No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Wages of passenger and freight car conductors on Lehigh Valley Railroad increased from 15 to 25 per cent.

Declaration of a dividend of $3 per share by the American Express Company, a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. by Brooklyn Union Gas, and a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. by the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company on the preferred stock.

Statement that committee in charge of refunding maturing issues of bonds of Rock Island has accepted proposition to refund bonds into a 4 per cent. bond issue as they become due. In 1899 $5,000,000 bonds mature.

Vanderbilt issues said to be after the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad. If acquired will be made a division of Michigan Central.

Oregon Improvement Directors authorize the transfer of the property bought under foreclosure by the Reorganization Committee to the new company.

Meeting of the State Bankers' Association called for Nov. 22 at Chamber of Commerce.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday earnings for the first week in November showed increases:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	$6,473
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	1,137
Canadian Pacific	105,000
Chicago & East. Illinois	43,700
Denver & Rio Grande	35,900
Lake Erie & Western	9,594
Mexican Central	28,241
Mexican National	4,861
Minneapolis & St. Louis	7,988
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	79,408
Missouri Pacific	136,000
Central Branch	7,000
New York, Ontario & Western	501
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	718
St. Joe & Grand Island	7,500
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16,819

***

Chesapeake and Ohio showed a decrease for the first week in November of $14,243. Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis showed a decrease for the fourth week in October of $1,357, and for the month of $3,267.

Iowa Central's gross earnings for September increased $27,412, and net $19,632.

***

Metropolitan Street Railway showed an increase in gross for the quarter ended Sept. 30, of $80,833, an increase in net of $85,411, and in surplus of $117,353. The Second Avenue Railroad for the quarter showed a decrease in gross of $16,265, an increase in net of $8,766, and an increase in surplus of $5,409. Ulster and Delaware showed an increase in gross for the quarter of $34, an increase in net of $11,656, and in surplus of $9,184.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57½@58½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 337,009.87 ounces of silver bullion.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$13,848,531
Exports in the same period	28,909,415
Net exports	$15,560,884
Net imports, 1896	26,827,454
Net exports, 1895	46,099,740
Net exports, 1894	70,119,371
Net exports, 1893	23,253,651

***

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.60. On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Anaconda sold at .40, 1,000 Brunswick at .10, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20@1.10, 200 Fortuna at 11.12½, 300 Isabella at .28, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .18, 200 Ophir at .83, 500 Portland at .75, 700 Plymouth at .11, and 400 Sierra Nevada at .63. On the Mining Exchange, 17,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .02⅞@.03@.02½@.03, 7,000 Rocky Mountain at .10, 3,000 Alamo at .03¼@.03½, 16,000 Cannon Ball at .005½@.005¾@.006½, 200 Isabella at .29, 6,000 Jefferson at .05¾@.05½, 13,000 Justine at .002¾@.002@.002¾, 300 Pharmacist at .09, 100 Portland at .71½, 2,000 Sentinel at .002¼, and 6,000 Work at .03¾@.03⅝.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market yesterday there was a good demand for some of the traction stocks, particularly Buffalo Street Railway. Bids were made for New Orleans common at 5, less commission, in round amounts. Little was done in the ferry group, and Hoboken was easier, closing at a slight decline from the quotations of Wednesday. Natural gas stocks showed no change.

There was a demand for the new New Amsterdam preferred when issued among the local illuminating stocks. This will be the name of the new Equitable-East River consolidation, and the preferred stock of this company represents share for share the old New York and East River common stock, which will probably be seldom heard of in the future. Most of the transactions will hereafter be made in New Amsterdam preferred, when issued. The closing price of the stock was 80, at which figure the greater number of the transactions were made.

Of the other illuminating issues, Standard Gas common showed weakness in sympathy with Consolidated Gas. Syracuse was offered down without sales, closing at the price at which the stock was issued originally.

The bulk of the business of the day was in the industrial stocks. Glucose common declined 2 points, while the preferred remained at the figures of Wednesday. According to friends of the property, this shows considerable strength, in view of American Sugar Refining's weakness on the Stock Exchange. The principal news on Glucose preferred was the declaration of the first quarterly dividend of 7 per cent. per annum. Disappointment was manifested in some quarters that no dividend was announced on the common, but from official sources came the report that the earnings will justify dividends on the common in the near future. Malt common recorded no change, and the preferred, after selling at 78, receded about a point.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	192¼	195
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s, ex int.	70	72½
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	6¾	8½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77½	109
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Columbus (Ohio) stock	47	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	90	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	39	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	70	73
Kings County Elevated	2½	3½
Kings County Traction	40	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	96½	97
New Orleans Traction common	4¾	5¼
New Orleans Traction pf	19	22
Ninth Avenue Railroad	130	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	198
Third Avenue Railroad	149	151
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	100
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	82	85
Unfon Ferry	67	68
Union Ferry bonds	104	106

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas 1st ex int	104	106
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	91	93
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70½	72½

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs	99	101
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	102
Columbus Gas	90	93
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas, (Jersey City) stock, ex dividends	70	76
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	77½
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	340	390
Madison (Wis.) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. tr. recs.	79	81
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf. tr. rects.	98	104
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	111	111¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con.	100	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	40
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98	100
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	41½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	86	88
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	133	138
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	98	21½
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company	84	86
Western Gas Co. bonds, ex interest	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common	32½	33½
Glucose preferred	90½	91½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	2½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	10	17
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	65	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	97
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt Trust common	26	27
Malt Trust preferred	76	77
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	5	6
Pennsylvania Coal	340	335
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	70	75
Standard Oil Trust	339	341
Trenton Potteries	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	53
Union Typewriter	6	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	156	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	85	87

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	112
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1¾
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	50	51
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	145	148
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	29	32
Wool Exchange	110	112

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The Boston market showed evidences of exhaustion of buying power, which probably means that traders caught short of the market by yesterday's rise have covered. There were no indications of any new public interest in the rally, and it did not take long to exhaust the buying power. The generously distributed advice to sell the market whenever it rallied to any extent evidently was taken sufficiently to give commission houses a supply of selling orders, and, with traders disposed to take another turn on the bear side, it was natural for prices to recede.

At first the declines were confined to stocks like Sugar, Union Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, where the Wall Street influence is all potent. Home specialties showed early strength, particularly the copper shares. As the day wore on, selling became more general and prices receded in nearly all of the leading features. After rising 2½ to 134½, Boston and Montana fell back to 132. Butte rose ⅝ to 20¾, thence falling back to 19¾. Centennial rose 1, to 17¼, falling back to 15¾. Old Dominion gained ⅝, to 21¾, later selling at 21½. Osceola rose 1, to 35, but fell back to 33. Santa Ysabel Gold lost ½ to 8½. Merced lost ½ to 5. The volume of trading was reduced, and there was little of interest in the market after the early manifestation of strength in the copper shares. The close was heavy, at the lowest prices of the day.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	217	218
Boston & Lowell	216	..
Boston & Maine	165½	..
Boston & Providence	265	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	108½	109½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	105
Fitchburg pf.	95½	..
Old Colony	180	182
Oregon Short Line	18	18¼
West End	93	94
West End pf.	..	100

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver,)	4	..
Allouez	.50	.87½
Arnold	2½	3
Atlantic	2½	..
Boston & Montana	131¾	..
Butte & Boston	19⅝	19¾
Calumet & Hecla	450	455
Centennial	15½	16
Franklin	17¼	18
Gold Coin Mines	2¼	2⅝
Kearsarge	17	17¼
Napa, (quicksilver,)	6½	8½
Osceola	33¾	34¼
Pioneer, (gold,)	5⅝	6
Quincy	112	114
Santa Ysabel	8½	9
Tamarack	125	127
Tamarack, Junior	13	15
Tecumseh	2½	3¼
Wolverine	15½	16

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	232	234
Dominion Coal	21	21½
Dominion Coal pf.	104	105
Edison Electric Illuminating	194	..
Erie Telephone	69	..
General Electric	31⅜	32
General Electric pf.	81	85
Illinois Steel	40½	42
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	..
Mexican Telephone	.60	.75
Philadelphia Company	22	22½
Pullman Palace Car	168½	169½
United States Oil	12¾	..
United States Rubber	15½	16½
Westinghouse Electric	21	21½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51	..

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4¾	5¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Nov. 11, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
156	163	3	Adams Express	156	156	156	156	.....
19½	21	100	American Cotton Oil	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
71	72½	100	Am. Col. Oil pf., ex div	72	72	72	72	–1¼
116	118	90	American Express	117	117¾	117	117¾	.....
8½	8¾	605	American Spirits Mfg.	9	9	8½	8½	– ⅝
19½	20½	700	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	21	21	20	20	–2
128⅝	128¼	65,714	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	131½	132½	127¼	128¾	–1
110	111	205	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	.....
80⅜	80½	8,180	American Tobacco	110	110	110	110	.....
102½	112	150	Am. Tobacco pf.	123⅛	123⅛	128	128⅛	–1¾
123⅝	123¾	1,400	Atl., T. & S. F.	27⅜	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	–1
26⅞	27	4,780	Atl., T. & S. F. pf.	5⅞	6	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅛
5½	5⅝	4,775	Bay State Gas	32⅜	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	– ⅛
32	32½	1,435	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	123¾	123¾	123	123	–1
122½	123½	754	Brooklyn Union Gas.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
4	4½	100	Bruns. Co., 1st in. pd.	52⅝	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝	– ⅞
52½	52¾	600	Canada Southern	81	81	81	81	+1½
80¼	81	400	Canadian Pacific	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21¼	– ⅝
21¼	21¼	1,975	Chesapeake & Ohio	93½	94	92½	92½	–1
92½	92⅝	23,805	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	13¼	13½	12⅜	12⅜	– ¼
12⅝	12⅜	8,506	Chicago Great West.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+⅛
24	24½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	29	29	29	29	+1
29	30	120	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	91½	92⅜	91½	91½	–1¼
91⅜	91½	27,860	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	139½	140	139⅜	139⅜	+ ¼
139½	140	535	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	120⅜	120⅜	119	119	–1⅜
119	119¼	3,170	Chicago & Northw.	85⅛	85⅞	85⅛	84⅝	– ⅞
84⅜	84¾	19,681	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	33⅝	33⅝	33	33	– ¾
32½	33	550	C., C., C. & St. L.	5	5	5	5	.....
5	5⅜	50	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	194	194	190	190½	–6
190	191	1,875	Consolidated Gas	34¾	34¾	32	32	–2
31	32	500	Consolidated Ice	90	90	90	90	.....
89	90	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	109½	110	109	109¾	–1½
109	109½	1,122	Delaware & Hudson	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
44	45	160	Denver & R. G. pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	– ¾
8	9¼	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	121	121	121	121	.....
121	125	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	15¼	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	– ⅝
14⅞	15	400	Erie	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	.....
35½	36	120	Erie 1st pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+1⅜
19½	20½	120	Erie 2d pf.	33	33	33	33	–2
31⅜	32	950	General Electric	133	133	133	133	+3
130	135	300	Great Northern pf.	98	98	97½	97½	– ¾
96¾	98½	202	H. B. Claflin Co.	101	101	100	100¼	–1
100½	101	275	Illinois Central	40	41	40	41	+1½
39½	42	710	Illinois Steel Co.	30	30	30	30	.....
29½	30½	100	Iowa Central pf.	40	40	40	40	+ ¼
40½	41½	800	Laclede Gas	41⅝	41⅝	41	41½	– ½
15½	16	100	Lake Erie & Western.	16	16	16	16	.....
67⅜	68½	500	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69	69¼	68⅝	68⅝	–1
54⅜	54½	11,275	Louisville & Nashville.	55¼	55½	53⅞	54⅛	–1⅝
54⅜	54½	3,070	Manhattan Con	98¼	98⅝	96⅞	97	–1⅝
97	97¼	544	Metropolitan St. Ry.	103	103	102¾	102¾	–1
102⅜	103¼	80	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	85¼	85½	85½	85½	.....
84	86	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	.....
12⅜	13¼	3,100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32½	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	– ⅜
31½	32	9,746	Missouri Pacific	29⅜	29⅝	28¾	28¾	–1
27⅝	27¾	5,000	National Lead Co.	33½	33½	32¾	32¾	– ⅝
32¾	33	1,380	National Lead Co. pf.	102½	102½	102	102	– ⅝
102	103	660	National Linseed Oil.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	– ⅛
18	19	100	New Jersey Central	85½	86	85⅜	85⅜	–1⅜
84¼	84⅝	3,975	New York Central	104¾	104¾	103⅝	103⅝	– ⅞
104⅜	105½	1,970	New York Central rts.	180	180	180	180	+1
178½	180	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30½	31	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	31	850	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	– ⅛
13¾	14½	100	Norfolk & Western	43½	43½	43½	43½	– ⅛
43	43½	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	4	4	4	4	.....
3¾	4½	100	North American	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	– ⅛
17⅛	17⅜	1,244	Northern Pacific	51	52½	51	51½	–1¼
51¼	51⅝	8,500	Northern Pacific pf.	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	– ⅛
14⅞	15⅛	1,050	Ontario & Western	18	18	18	18	.....
.....	.....	200	Ore. Imp. 2d in. pd.	18	18	18	18	.....
17½	18⅜	10	Oregon Short Line	30¼	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	–1½
29⅜	30	1,620	Pacific Mail	111	111	110	110	–1
109⅝	110⅜	1,270	Pennsylvania R. R.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	–1
.....	1	175	Peo. Dec. & Evans.	188⅛	189½	178	178	– ⅛
94⅞	95	16,830	Peo. G. L. & C. of Chi.	95⅞	96½	94⅝	94⅝	–1½
33	34	970	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	34½	34½	33	33	–1½
64¾	66	300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	66	66	66	–1
167	170	90	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	170	170	170	170	– ⅝
21	21¼	5,900	Reading	22¾	23	21	21	– ⅝
46½	47¾	900	Reading 1st pf.	47¼	48¾	46¾	46¾	– ⅝
54	54½	1,400	R. G. Western pf.	54½	54⅝	54½	54½	+1¼
50⅝	51¼	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	51	51	51	51	– ⅝
19	19½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	– ⅝
4½	5	40	St. Louis Southw.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
75¾	76	1,750	St. Paul & Omaha	77	77¼	75¼	75¾	– ½
19⅝	20	300	Southern Pacific	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	– ⅛
98⅜	98⅝	2,280	Southern Railway	99	99	98	98	– ⅛
28⅝	29	3,885	Southern Railway pf.	29½	29¾	28¾	28¾	– ⅝
4½	5	30	Standard R & T.	5	5	5	5	.....
24¼	24½	5,215	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅝	25⅝	24¼	24¼	– ⅝
10⅜	10½	610	Texas Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	– ⅜
20½	21	6,330	U. P., 2d in. pd.	21⅝	21⅝	20¾	20¾	– ⅛
7⅞	8	550	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
7	7¼	2,200	United States Leather	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	– ⅛
60¼	61	851	U. S. Leather pf.	61¼	61¾	60¼	60¼	–1
16	16⅛	200	United States Rubber.	16½	16½	16	16	– ½
65	65⅜	300	U. S. Rubber pf.	66	66	65¼	65½	.....
6⅝	6⅞	455	Wabash	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	.....
16⅞	17	1,550	Wabash pf.	17¾	17¾	16¾	16⅞	– ¾
96	100	100	Western Union Beef.	97½	97½	97½	97½	– ¾
86½	86⅞	1,594	Western Union tel.	87⅝	87⅝	86¾	86¾	– ⅝
27½	28¼	300	W. & L. E., 81 ass. pd.	27⅞	27⅞	28	28¼	+ ⅝
Sales.		287,218						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s 70½
2,000

Am Tobacco Co Scrip 76
750

10,000 75

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
3,000 87½

Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s 70½
1,000 80⅞
500 80⅞
7,000 80⅞
10,000 80⅞
15,000 80⅞
500 80⅞
5,000 80⅞
5,000 80⅞
13,000 80⅞
Adjustment 4s 54
58,000 54½
1,000 54⅜
35,000 54
25,000 53⅝
10,000 53½

Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s 90
1,000 88⅜
5,000 90
17,000 90
8,000 89½

Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 110
1,000

Bklyn W & W Co 5s 99
24,000

Bur., Cedar Rap & N 1st 108⅛
2,000 108⅜
1,000 108⅜
5,000s3 108⅞

Canada So 2d 107
1,000

Cent of N J Gen 5s 112½
3,000 112⅜
1,000

Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 78⅞
6,000 78⅝
1,000 78⅝
43,000 78½

Ches & Ohio Con 5s 110½
5,000s20f

Chic, Bur & N 5s 104½
5000

Chic, B & Q Con 7s 117⅞
1,000 117⅞
2,000s10f 117⅝

Chic, B & Qy 4s 93
5,000

Chic, B & Q Deb 5s 102
7,000

Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s 94
5,000

Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 101
2,000

Chic, G L & C Co 1st 104¼
3,000 104
10,000

Chic, Ind & Louisville Refunding 6s 105
5,000

Chic & Northwestern, 25 Year Deb 5s 108
10,000

Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 106⅛
15,000 106⅜
5,000 106¼

Cleve & Canton 1st, Trust Co Certfs 67
1,000

Clev Cin Chic & St L, St Louis Div 4s 93⅝
2,000

Col Coal & Iron 6s 94
2,000

Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs, $45 Paid 71½
5,000

Detroit Gas Co 5s 90⅞
1,000 91
2,000 91
10,000 91¼

East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s 109½
1,000

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 110½
13,000

Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s 100
1,000

Flint & Pere M 6s 111
14,000

Ft Wth & D C 1st 68¾
1,000
Total sales

Erie Gen Lien 3-4s 70
10,000
70¼
5,000
70⅜
6,000
70
10,000
70⅝
2,000
70¾
3,000
1,000 83¼

Rio Grande Wn 1st 81⅜
5,000
2,000 81¾
1,000 81¾
10,000 81½

St L & Ir M Gen 5s 117
6,000

St L & S F Gen 5s 90
10,000
16,000 101¼
5,000b15f 101¼
10,000 101¼

San An & Ar P 4s 93¾
15,000

Scioto Val & N E 4s 60
3,000

So Pac of Ariz 1st 82½
12,000

South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated 100
10,000 90

Southern Ry 1st 5s 91¼
24,000 92
3,000 91⅝
3,000 91¾
10,000 91⅝
1,000 91½

Standard R & T Inc 12
2,000

Texas & Pacific Ry, Eastn Div 1st 6s 107
5,000

Tex & Pac 1st 5s 95½
1,000
20,000 95

Texas & Pac 2d Inc 27⅜
5,000 27⅝
1,000 27⅝
36,000 27⅜
11,000 27⅝
5,000 27⅜
30,000 27½
20,000 27

Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 104
5,000

Un Pac Col Tr 6s, Notes, 62½ Per Cent. Prin Pd. 41¾
10,000

Un Pac Ext S Fd 8s, Trust Co Certfs 109½
10,000

U P, Denv & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs 47½
5,000

Virginia Midland G M, Guarantee Stamped 102⅜
1,000

Wabash 1st 5s 105⅝
10,000

Wabash 2d 5s 78
8,000

West Shore Gtd 4s, Registered 100¼
1,000 40½
5,000 40

Wn N Y & Penn 1st 107¼
1,000

Wheeling & L E 1st 91½
4,000

Wilkes & East 1st 95½
8,000

Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s 92½
2,000 92¾
6,000 92⅞
10,000 93
2,000 92¼
3,000 92½
3,000 92

Oregon Short Line Inc A 5s 55½
1,000s3 55¾
6,000

Peo, Dec & Ev 1st 103
8,000

Evansville Div, Trust Co Certfs 96¼
3,000

Reading Co Gen 4s 83⅝
5,000 83¾
10,000 83⅝
1,000 83½
1,000 83¼

Rio Grande Wn 1st 81⅜
5,000
2,000 81¾
1,000 81¾
10,000 81½

St L & S F Gen 5s 101
16,000 101¼
5,000b15f 101¼
10,000 101¼

San An & Ar P 4s 60
15,000

Scioto Val & N E 4s 82½
3,000

So Pac of Ariz 1st 100
12,000

South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated 90
10,000

Southern Ry 1st 5s 91¼
24,000 92
3,000 91⅝
3,000 91¾
10,000 91⅝
1,000 91½

Standard R & T Inc 92
2,000

Texas & Pacific Ry, Eastn Div 1st 6s 107
5,000

Tex & Pac 1st 5s 60½
10,000 60⅝
9,000 60½
10,000 60¼

N Y Cent 1st Coup 27⅝
1,000 27⅝

N Y, Chic & St L 4s 27⅝
1,000 27⅝

N Y Ontario & West Refunding 4s 27⅛
20,000 27

N Y, Sus & Wn G M 97
4,000

North Pac 1st 6s 104
1,000

Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s 117
12,000

Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s 41¾
8,000 58½
17,000 58¼
25,000s3 58⅝
31,000 58¼

Oreg Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, 2d Instlmt Paid 105½
5,000

Oreg R R & Nav 4s 40
5,000 40½
5,000 40

Oregon Improvement 1st, Trust Co Certfs 106½
2,000

Oreg R R & Nav 4s 102
6,000

Oregon Short Line 6s 93¼
15,000 119¾

$1,446,250.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcement is made that the transfer books of the Adams Express Company will be closed from 2 P. M. Nov. 12 to the forenoon of Dec. 2.

A dividend of $3 per share has been declared by the Directors of the American Express Company, payable Jan. 3, 1898. Books close Dec. 4, to be reopened Jan. 4.

The Michigan Peninsular Car Company's Directors have declared the regular 2 per cent. dividend on the preferred capital stock, due Dec. 1. They also passed a resolution declaring a dividend of 1 per cent. on the same stock, to be paid Nov. 17 at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 65 Cedar Street. This payment completes preferred cumulative dividend No. 7. Transfer books close Nov. 13 and will be reopened Nov. 18.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	335	National Union	205
Broadway	235	New Amsterdam	225
Central National	160½	New York County	700
Chatham	290	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	80
City	620	Ninth National	97
Commerce	208	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	135
Corn Exchange	295	Seaboard National	172
Fourth National	186	Shoe & Leather	94
German-American	112	State of New York	106
Greenwich	165	Third National	10
Hanover	350	Tradesmen's	102
Hudson River	155	U. S. Nat.	210
Irving	145	West Side	275
Mechanics & Trad	110	Western National	120
Mercantile	166		

There were sales of 1 share of American Exchange at 174, 1 America at 260, and 24 German-American at 112.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$208,169,063
Gold reserve	155,655,650
Net silver	16,142,314
United States notes in the Treasury	39,437,958
Treasury notes of 1890	4,358,037
Total receipts this day	782,443
Total receipts this month	9,585,146
Total receipts this year	114,335,416
Net expenditures this day	1,202,000
Total expenditures this month	13,715,000
Total expenditures this year	156,474,280
Deposits in National banks	17,720,066
National bank notes received for redemption	434,590
Government receipts from internal revenue	457,390
Customs	284,674
Miscellaneous	40,378

Run on a Westfield Bank.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Nov. 11.—A run was started on the Westfield Savings Bank late yesterday, and continued this morning. The crowd consisted mostly of foreigners, who withdrew sums varying from $5 to $500. Over $200,000 was received from National banks, and all applicants were paid promptly, and the run was practically over at noon to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1801	98½	...
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113¼
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114¼
4s, r., 1925	127½	128
4s, c., 1925	127½	128
5s, r., 1904	114	114½
5s, c., 1904	114½	...
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅜	103⅛
Currency 6s, 1899-1906	...	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898-1903	...	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899-1003	...	...
Alb. & Sus.	180	...
Alt. & T. H.	60	...
Am. Coal	120	140
Am. T. & C.	92	94
Ann Arbor	10	13
Ann Arbor pf.	29	31
Balt. & Ohio	12¼	13
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6
Boston A. L. pf.	103	106
Buff., R. & P.	20	20½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	57	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	...
Capital Traction	54½	...
Central Pacific	13¾	13¾
Chi. & Alt.	158	...
C. & A. pf.	173	55
Chi. & E. Ill.	52½	55
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	92	96
Chi. & N. W. pf.	162	...
Chi. G. W., pf., A.	35	38
Chi. Gt. W., Deb.	70	75
Chi., Ind. & L.	8½	9¼
Chi. & Pitt., ex d.	164	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	5
Col. Fuel & I.	20½	21
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	70	78
Col. & H. Coal, all in, paid	4½	5¾
C., H. V. & T. pf.	18	22
Com. Cable	160	...
Consol. Coal	38	...
Del., L. & W.	150	155
Den. & R. G.	11¼	12
Den. & R. G. pf.	70	...
Detroit Gas	...	60
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7
E. E. Il. of Bklyn.	106	110
Erv. & T. H.	23	28
Erv. & T. H. pf.	43	48
Ft. W. & Rio G.	15	18
G. B. & West.	30	...
Homestake	39½	40½
Iowa Central	8¾	9¾
Iowa Cent. pf.	29½	30½
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	...
Joliet & Chicago	160	170
Kan. & Mich.	7	9
K. C. Pitts. & G.	23½	24¾
Keokuk & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	12	14
Keokuk & West.	30	35
King. & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	89	94
Lake Shore	171	173
Long Island	87	94
L., E. & St. L. pf.	1	8
Manhattan Beach.	4	8
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Mexican Central.	5	6
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
Mich. Cent.	102¼	103
Minn. & St. L.	22½	24
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	51½	54¾
Minn. Iron	55	59
Mobile & Ohio	24	26
Morris & Essex.	168½	...
Nat. Starch	7	10
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	85
Nat. St. 2d pf.	22	30
New Cent. Coal	5	8
N. Y. Air Brake.	...	20
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	13¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	35
Norfolk So.	65	72
Northwest. Tel.	110	...
Ont. Mining.	4	5
Ore. R. & N.	34	40
Ore. R. & N. pf.	67	70
Penn. Coal.	340	370
Peoria & East.	3	6
P., Ft. W. & C.	165	...
Pitts. & West. pf.	5	7
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksilver pf.	8	11
Rens. & Saratoga.	182	186
R., W. & O.	118¾	120½
St. J. & G. I.	6	6¾
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	43	45
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	13	15
St. L. & S. F.	6¼	6¾
St. L. S. W. pf.	9¾	10¼
St. P. & Duluth.	19	21
St. P. & Dul. pf.	80½	83
St. P., M. & M.	120	124
St. P. & O. pf.	140	145
Sil. bullion certs.	57½	58½
Sixth Avenue.	190	200
Third Avenue.	150	152
U. S. Express.	40	45
Utica & B. River.	165	170
Wells-F. Express.	108	110
W. & L. E.	1	2
W. & L. E. pf.	8	13
W. & L. E. pf., t. r.	8	12
Wis. Cent.	1¼	3⅛
Wis. Cent. pf.	3	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Sp. Mfg.	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
20	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	21¾	21¾	21⅜	21¾
54,380	Am. Sug. Ref.	131½	132⅝	127⅜	128⅛
420	Am. Tobacco	80⅜	81	80¼	80¼
50	A., T. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
140	A., T. & S. F. pf.	27⅝	27⅝	27	27
360	Bay State Gas.	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞
18,520	Chicago Gas	95⅜	96⅜	94½	94⅞
8,480	C., R. I. & P.	85⅞	87¼	84⅝	84⅝
16,190	C., B. & Q.	123⅜	124⅜	122⅜	123⅛
20,250	C., M. & St. P.	92¾	92¾	91¼	91½
2,110	Central of N. J.	85¾	85¾	84⅝	84⅝
150	Chicago G. West.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
50	Col., H. V. & T.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Del. & Hudson.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅛	109⅛
4,000	Louis. & Nash.	55⅛	55⅝	53⅞	54
270	Manhattan	98¾	98¾	97	97
3,910	Mo. Pacific	28¼	28¾	27¾	27⅞
20	N. Y. Central	105⅞	105⅞	105¾	105¾
320	N. Pacific pf.	52⅜	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝
20	Pacific Mail	30	30	30	30
4,470	Reading	21⅝	21⅞	21	21
10	Southern	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Southern pf.	29⅝	29⅞	29½	29½
90	Tenn. C. & I.	25⅝	25⅝	24⅝	24⅞
50	Texas Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
100	Union Pacific	21¼	21¼	20⅜	20⅜
20	U. P., D. & G.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
40	Western Union	87¼	87¾	87	87

135,330.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	B., C. R. & N. 1st	109	109	109	109
3,000	C. & O. 4½s	78½	78½	78½	78½
5,000	Nassau El. 1st	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
15,000	N. Pacific 3s	58	58¼	58	58¼
3,000	N. Pacific 4s	90⅝	91	90⅝	91
6,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	84¼	84½	84	84½
22,000	Tex. Pacific 2d	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
9,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	47	47¼	47	47¼

$65,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week Nov.	$118,780	$112,307	$131,038
From July 1	2,466,447	2,210,177	2,458,320
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	340	340	340
1st week Nov.	$74,580	$70,442	$70,121
From July 1	1,394,103	1,308,193	1,142,026
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,476	6,444	6,327
1st week Nov.	$627,000	$522,000	$535,000
From Jan. 1	20,807,340	17,282,329	15,422,395
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,300
1st week Nov.	$194,925	$209,168	$220,783
From July 1	4,070,608	3,673,904	3,000,219
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	545	521	521
1st week Nov.	$107,500	$63,800	$102,600
From July 1	1,439,470	1,350,380	1,491,404
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
1st week Nov.	$167,600	$131,700	$158,900
From July 1	3,554,813	3,186,994	2,705,459
IOWA CENTRAL for September—			
Gross earnings	171,566	144,154	159,420
Operating expenses	107,622	99,842	98,825
Net earnings	63,944	44,312	63,596
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	466,512	394,123	424,611
Operating expenses	299,479	275,630	260,573
Net earnings	167,033	118,493	164,038
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
1st week Nov.	$57,000	$47,774	$72,779
From Jan. 1	2,902,275	2,860,398	2,969,363
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
4th week Oct.	$45,832	$47,189	$51,248
Month	146,919	143,652	156,421
From Jan. 1	1,217,736	1,290,685	1,216,863
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,861	1,860
1st week Nov.	$232,280	$204,048	$196,182
From Jan. 1	11,261,644	8,496,284	7,977,927
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
1st week Nov.	$98,852	$93,991	$74,456
From Jan. 1	4,990,370	4,226,882	3,686,887
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	388	370	379
1st week Nov.	$50,774	$42,786	$53,831
From July 1	901,756	805,320	840,206
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,109	2,060	2,023
1st week Nov.	$302,652	$223,243	$204,048
From July 1	4,748,461	4,534,252	4,133,390
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,936
1st week Nov.	$479,000	$343,000	$476,000
From Jan. 1	20,446,000	18,404,000	18,951,000
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Nov.	$21,000	$14,000	$13,000
From Jan. 1	950,000	635,000	812,000
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	477	477
1st week Nov.	$63,644	$63,143	$69,929
From July 1	1,580,072	1,560,048	1,469,272
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	334	334	334
1st week Nov.	$15,147	$14,429	$18,331
From Jan. 1	766,038	730,150	773,972
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
1st week Nov.	$26,300	$18,000	...
From July 1	456,809	301,414	...
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
1st week Nov.	$34,247

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers—A Lively Day in the Auction Rooms—Successful Sale of Brooklyn Lots.

Douglas, Robinson & Co. have sold for the estate of Theodore T. Moran the dwelling, 4 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 98.9.

Francis J. Schnugg has sold to H. H. Bolte, for $24,300, the five-story brick and brownstone double flat, 1,500 Lexington Avenue, 24.6 by 74 by 95.

Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for a Mr. Pickhardt to Kempner Brothers the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, 100 by 100.

It is reported that the seven-story business building, 150 Bleeker Street, 25 by 100, has been sold for about $80,000.

Martin Walker has sold for Mrs. H. Danzer, for about $15,000, the northwest corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 125 by 125.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday considerable attention was paid to several valuable parcels, offered by Bryan L. Kennelly, in an action for an accounting, in which Frederick Beck was plaintiff against his son-in-law, Charles E. Runk. Outsiders took a hand in the bidding, both for those properties in which only Mr. Runk's half interest was disposed of, as well as those which were sold outright; but the plaintiff was ready with a higher bid and was in every case the purchaser. The sales were:

For $13,900, the five-story stone-front flat, 13 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 105.10, one-half part; also, for $29,632, the plot, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, 100.11 by 170, one-half part; also, for $15,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 120 West Seventy-first street, 21 by 100.5, one-half part; also, for $11,870, the plot, Fort Washington Avenue, centre line, 173.4 feet north of land of Lucius Chittenden, 150 by 445.6 by 151.6 by 465.11; also, for $22,307, the plot, Fort Washington Avenue, centre line, 323.4 feet north of land of Lucius Chittenden, 150 by 422 by 151.6 by 445.6; also for $12,150, the plot, Fourteenth Avenue, centre line, adjoining on the south the land of West, 15.7 by 36.8; also, for $134,120, three parcels, viz.: the two-story brick stores, 2,212 and 2,214 Seventh Avenue, 49.11 by 75, together with three three-story brick dwelling, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Place and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 74.11 by 100, and lot 103 on map of 128 acres of Fort George property, being on the east side of King's Bridge Road, 150 by 32.11 by 104.6 by 85.2; also, for $130,525, the five-story brick building, 288 Fifth Avenue, 17 by 125.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Paul Euell, for $36,100, the five-story brick flat 251 West One Hundredth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in partition, to Irving Bachrach, for $26,000, the six-story brick tenement in rear, 48 Clinton Street, 25 by 100; also, in partition, to H. W. Coates, for $77,800, the three five-story brick tenements, with three five-story brick tenements at rear, 166 to 170 Mulberry Street, 73.3 by 100 by 77.4 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary L. Higgins, as guardian, for $50,000, four parcels, viz.: the five-story brick building 84 South Street, 17.9 by 74.6 by 18.1 by 74.8, together with the five-story brick tenement 85 South Street, 17.9 by 74.9 by 18.1 by 74.7, and the three-story brick buildings at the rear of 83, 84, and 85 South Street, 54.5 by 99 by 55.7 by 90, and the three-story brick building 167 Front Street, 18.10 by 76.8 by 18.7 by 76.11.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Oscar Purdy, for $14,000, the four-story brick dwelling 143 West Sixty-third Street, 18.6 by 100.5.

The partition sale of the property of the Hitchings estate, 1,092 lots, in Flatlands section of Brooklyn, held yesterday afternoon at 59 Liberty Street, was one of the most successful of suburban lot sales. Fully 200 people surrounded the stand of Auctioneer Harnett when the first lot was put up, and the attendance was well maintained throughout the four hours of selling. Despite the statements of the attorneys that yesterday's figures were below offers that had been refused several years ago for the sale of the property by the heirs, the prices realized, considering the almost wholly undeveloped state of the neighborhood, were all that could be expected. The quality of the bidding was good, and for the most desirable corners along Ocean Avenue there was lively competition. Four hundred and twenty-eight lots were sold for a total of $52,655, exclusive of the Hitchings homestead on King's Highway, which, together with forty surrounding lots, was knocked down to H. M. Hitchings for $5,600. The sale will be continued next Thursday at the same hour and place.

The highest-priced lot was the northwest corner of Ocean Avenue and Avenue O, 20 by 105, for which $110 was paid. Inside plot 100 by 125 at the southwest corner of Ocean Avenue and Avenue N went for $1,700. For inside lots on Ocean Avenue the prices ranged from $175 to $300. Along East Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Streets the prevailing figure was $125 per lot, the corners going at from $160 to $270. On Avenue O, near the Manhattan Beach Railroad, lots sold for $155 each, while along East Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets lots varying in depth from 44 to 113 feet and having the railroad at the rear brought $20 each. Among buyers who took a number of lots were T. Henry Brush, F. W. Holmes, John Perry, and Charles H. Burns.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, extending through to the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 75 by 200.10, three five-story brick flats on each street. Due on judgment, $32,812; subject to mortgages for $96,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, One Hundred and Sixth-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 112.4, two-story frame dwelling and one-story frame shed.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Delano C. Calvin, referee, 842 and 844 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 25.5¾ feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, runs east 63 by north 25 by west 2.4½ by north 17 by west 3.4¾ by north 0.6 by west 66.4½ to St. Nicholas Avenue, by south 43.5½ to the two-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,518; subject to other mortgages for $37,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 116 West End Avenue, for a one-story brick shop, 25 by 88; Peter Devine of 446 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Henry Davidson of 101 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,750.

Mansion Street, northeast corner of Rosendale Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; Joseph Schallhorst of 175 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner; C. F. Lohse of 905 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 89 to 93 One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 40 by 54; W. J. Case of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., owner; S. G. Slocum of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet west of College Avenue, for two four-story brick tenements, 25 by 76.9 by 25 by 76.3; James Le Coste of 149 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $28,000.

Hull Avenue, west side, 107 feet south of Gun Hill Road, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21 by 42; John Ruhle, owner; Louis Falk of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 23 University Place, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store and office; G. Gennert of 24 West Thirteenth Street, owner; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $600.

No. 815 Union Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement; Emil Grohman, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,500.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

ASSESSMENT COMPLETED, (Offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway.)—Southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and King's Bridge Road. Hearing for objectors after Nov. 19. Application to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., Nov. 30. Public place at Tremont, Burnside, Webster and River Avenues. Hearing for objectors for ten days after Nov. 22. Application to be made to the Supreme Court, Dec. 13.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT: East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, from the Croton Aqueduct to Jerome Avenue, for a first-class street or road, Nov. 23. East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, from Plimpton Avenue to Morcher Avenue, for a first-class street or road, Nov. 23. Nelson Avenue, from Boscobel Avenue to Featherbed Lane, for a first-class street or road, Nov. 23.

A special meeting of the Board of Street Openings and Improvement will be held next Wednesday at 11 A. M., in the Mayor's office, to further consider the extension of the Riverside Drive. Objections of parties interested will be heard on that day.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Nov. 11.

ALLEN ST, e s, Lot 927, map of the estate of Albertus Vandewater, 20x87.6; Joseph Cohn and wife to Bernard Isaacs 1

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 107th St, 26.10x100; Hyman and Henry Somn to Mary Sullivan 1

BRIGGS AV, s e s, 453.8 ft n e of Travers St, 25x126.8x45.6x125; Marcus Loewenthal to Rose Loewenthal 1

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 275 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Henry Peffer to William C. Bergen 1

GLEASON AV, s e corner of 175th St, 151.7x200, to 176th St, x 151.7; Joseph J. Gleason to Edward T. Cody 6,300

GRAND BOULEVARD, n w corner of 104th St, 104.5x—x100.11x128.5; John D. Taylor and wife to Margaret J. Mace 10

HUDSON ST, 637; Joseph H. Cain and wife to Patrick McEntegart 1

JENNINGS ST, n s, Lot 7, map of William Birrell, 23d Ward; Ema Vyhnalek to Charles Muxoll 1,600

JEROME AV, n e corner of Tremont Av, 33.10x100.3x41.1x100; the United Real Estate and Trust Company to Augustus F. Kountze 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,293 and 1,301, and 85th St, 151; John Kehoe and another to August Selittz 100

LOT 93, map of the Neill estate, 24th Ward; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c., to Thomas J. Gormley 425

LOTS 361 and 362, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, near Van Nest; Ida C. Miller to Charles Kraushaar and wife 2,950

LOT 330, map of Melrose South, 23d Ward; Lucy M. Byrne to Daniel Hoffman 8,000

MAIN ST, w s, 95 ft n of Silver St, 25x 100, 24th Ward; Minnie H. Grab to Catharine McCormick 1

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 375 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Sophie Gustafson 400

MORRIS AV, 481, s w corner of 148th St, 25.4NS.7x25x92.10; Mary E. Yost to Harry B. Sawin ..... Nom.

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, s e corner of Morris Av, 50x100; Thomas Hardy and wife to Anna C. Eccles 10

REAR PORTIONS OF LOTS 326 AND 332, map of Melrose South, 23d Ward; Daniel Kelly and wife to Ann Von 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75.11 ft n of 184th St, 25.4x105.5x25x109.3; Emma Page and husband to Thomas Williams, Exchange and 1

WATER ST, 340; Simon P. Flannery and wife to Catharine Grogan 34,500

WATER ST, 676; Joseph L. Buttenweiser and wife to Joseph Weinstein 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 80.2 w of Wales Av, 51.6x irregular; George W. Ellis, referee, to Jacob Leitner 25,000

WEST END AV, e s, 60 ft s of 97th St, 40.11x100; Sigmund B. Steinmann and another to Helene Stein, one-half part 1

WEST END AV, e s, 60 ft s of 97th St, 40.11x100; John Wilson to Helene Stein, one-half part 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 97th St, 60x100; Sigmund B. Steinmann and wife to Emma Weber, one-half part 1

WILLARD AV, n s, 350 ft w of 2d St, 50x100; Robert Ferguson to Patrick J. Ryan 750

WOODRUFF AV, n s, 100.5 ft e of Franklin Av, 30x75.6; Mary C. Breen to Franklin A. Wilcox 1,400

1ST AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 125th St, 25x75; Fannie M. Torrey to Moritz Porter 1

2D AV, e s, 80 ft n of 118th St, 20.11x80; Daniel Hoffman and wife to Lucy M. Byrne 12,400

5TH AV, n e corner of 113th St, 50.11x100; Emma C. Heesemann to James Butler $1

5TH AV, s e corner of 79th St, 32.2x100; Henry H. Cook and wife to Isaac D. Fletcher 1

31ST ST, 337 and 341 East; John M. Baldwin and wife to David Klein and another 1

34TH ST, 215 to 221 West; Lilla B. Hyde, executor, &c., to Marx Ottinger and others 100

56TH ST, 414 and 416 West; Margaret Grogan to Simon P. Flannery 51,000

63D ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.5; Anna Lowenstein to Rosa M. Pasca 76,000

76TH ST, 42 East; Richard W. Buckley and wife to Marie D. Bergh 3,400

84TH ST, n s, 201.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.6x102.2; Henry Schmidt and another to Emma Cox and another, executors, &c. 14,000

92D ST, 82 East; Frederic T. James to Marietta B. Bellows 100

103D ST, 109 and 111 West; Cornelius J. Donovan and wife to William R. Wolfe 100

104TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10; Peter Stille and wife to Herman L. Keller and wife 1

106TH ST, 9 West, 25x100.11; Charles Naarden to Frieda Hart 1

106TH ST, 9 West, 25x100.11; Frieda Hart to Charles Naarden 1

109TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 201.10 to 110th St x 25; Michael Perrotti and others to Frank X. Ruckle 10,500

109TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 50x100.11; William Gammie and wife to John Robertson, one-half part 1

119TH ST, n s, 229 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; William Picken to Anna Lowenstein 1

127TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Frederick Aldhous and wife to George W. Short 20,000

136TH ST, 115 West, 16.8x99.11; Thomas Williams and wife to Emma Page, Exchange and 1

Recorded Leases.

BLESSING, Mary, to Luigi Constabilo; 2,165 1st Av, 7 years $1,272

SHIFF, Henry, and others to Max Weiner; 15 West 3d St, 4¾ years 2,750

THE MANHATTAN REFRIGERATING Company to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company; n e corner of Horatio and West Sts, part, 15 years 8,500

VAN BEUREN, Henry S., and others to Frederick Schuler; n s of 14th St, 166.10 ft w of University Place, 25x103.3, 21 years 2,500

WHITNEY, Louisa J., and others to Jacob and John L. Wall; 338 6th Av, s e corner of 21st St, 16 years 7,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BOISSEVAIN, Gideon L., and wife to William C. Smith, executor, &c., of George Jones; 336 West 77th St, 3 years $25,000

BERGH, Marie D., to Richard W. Buckley; 42 East 76th St, 3 years 8,000

BERRY, Joseph I., and wife to Jane J. Hillsburgh; w s of Suburban St, 177.6 ft s of Bainbridge Av, 3 years 5,000

BRENNAN, Robert M. and Edward J., to James C. Willis; s s of 118th St, 248 ft e of Avenue A, 2 years 1,000

COCKRAN, W. Bourke, to Frank H. Presby; 3 and 5 Waverley Place, 5 years 150,000

COHN, Joseph, and wife to Mary E. Lusk, as guardian, &c.; e s of Allen St, Lot 927 of the map of the estate of Albertus Vandewater, 20ft Ward, 5 years 20,000

COPLEY, Fannie and Allen E., to Lewis Moore; s s of Berry St, 153.6 ft w of Anthony Av; also s s of Berry St, 128.6 ft w of Anthony Av, 2 years 500

CORN, Rosalie, to Elvira M. Dickerson; w s of Washington Av, 42.7 ft s of 168th St, new lines, 3 years 11,500

CRAWFORD, Gilbert H., and wife to Moses G. Prout and another, trustees; w s of 3d Av, 25 ft s of 130th St, 3 months 3,000

DAVIS, John and Margaret, to Ferdinand Forsch; s s of 150th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 2,000

DICKERSON, Elmira M., to William Elder; e s of Washington Av, 66.11 ft s of 168th St, widened, 3 years 11,500

ECKEL, Antonia, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,120 to 1,126 Park Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 23,500

FOLEY, Timothy, to Rollin H. Lynde; w s of Forest Av, 133 ft n of 161st St, 2 years 600

HILLIER, Emma, to Celia M. Schell; s s of 85th St, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 600

HOGAN, Thomas H., to the Citizens' Savings Bank; 313 Henry St, 1 year 6,500

HURBELL, Marvin D., to the Union Trust Company of New York; 108 East 36th St, 5 years 30,000

JACOBI, Ann, to the Irving Savings Institution; n w corner of Varick and Broome Sts, 1 year 2,000

KEIL, George C., and wife to John N. Molter; s e corner of Avenue C and 11th St, 4 years 15,000

KUHLKE, Henry, and others to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 411 6th Av, 3 years 25,000

LANGE, John H., and wife to George Ehret; 1st Av, n e corner of 61st St, 1 year. 1,000

McGLONE, William and Kate, to The Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Morris Av, 330 ft n of 174th St, installments 3,500

MORGAN, Willett D., and wife to Louisa J. Morgan; n s of 182d St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year 2,100

MURPHY, Mary E., to John H. U. Winter; s s of 158th St, 133.4 ft e of Railroad Av, 1 year 500

NAARDEN, Charles, to Louis P. Mahler; 9 West 106th St, 1 year 4,000

NOLAN, Mary A., to John Denner; 3,063 and 3,062 3d Av, 2 years 1,350

NORDLINGER, Nanette, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 789 and 791 3d Av, 3 years 20,000

OTTINGER, Marx, and others to The Equitable Life Assurance Society; n s of 34th St, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years 55,000

PAGE, Emma, to Thomas Williams; 115 West 136th St, 1 year 2,000

PARK ROW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as trustee; 15 to 21 Park Row and 13 Ann Street, 5 years, (secures gold bonds) 1,250,000

PASCA, Rosca M., and Joseph to Anna Lowenstein; s s of 63d St, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.5, installments, (four mortgages) 31,600

RAUCHFUSS, George, to Emily Rauchfuss; n s of 88d St, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 4,500

REICH, Marianne, to Duncan Smith; 178 Avenue C, 5 years 17,000

REICH, Marianne and Lazarus, to Congress Brewing Company; 178 Avenue C, demand 2,200

ROBERTSON, John, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n s of 106th St, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 50x100.11, 2 mortgages, 4 years 44,000

ROTH, Elise, to Sarah H. Powell; n s of 19th St, 176 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years 750

RUCKLE, Frank X., to Michele Perrotti; n s of 109th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 201.10 to 110th St, 3 months 1,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; e s of 3d Av, 149.4 ft n of Rose St, old line, 50x100, ½ year, 2 mortgages 3,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; w s of Bergen Av, 149.4 ft n of Rose St, old line, 50x56.3, ½ year, 2 mortgages 2,000

SULLIVAN, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of Boulevard and 107th St, 3 years 45,000

SULLIVAN, Mary, to Hyman and Henry Sonn; n w corner of Boulevard and 107th St, 3 years 8,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Frederic C. Thomas; e s of Jackson Av, 150 ft s of George, or 166th, St, 3 years 4,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Frederic C. Thomas; e s of Jackson Av, 176.6 ft s of George, or 166th, St, 3 years 4,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to James D. Smith; 1,056 Jackson Av, 3 years 4,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Agnes V. Hobart; 1,054 Jackson Av, 3 years 4,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Harriot M. Hammond; 1,052 Jackson Av, 3 years 4,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Mary Moir; 1,050 Jackson Av, 3 years 4,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Mary J. Moir; 1,048 Jackson Av, 3 years 4,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Jean A. Wilson; 1,046 Jackson Av, 3 years 4,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to John W. Cornish; e s of Jackson Av, 159 ft n of 166th St, runs e 87.7x s 120x e 87.6 to Forest Av x18.11, &c., demand 17,259

SCHLESINGER, Samuel, to Adolph Schlesinger; s s of 4th St, 151.10 ft w of Bowery, 2 years 4,000

STRYKER, Mary D., to Rose Jennewein; w s of Tinton Av, 110.4 ft s of 169th St, 3 years 3,500

TEWES, Catharine, to Philip Stremil; e s of 11th Av, 25.1 ft n of 48th St, 2 years 1,000

TODD, John R., to German Savings Bank; s e corner of Manhattan Av and 114th St, 1 year 160,000

WEIHER, William H., to the German Savings Bank of New York; s w corner of St. Ann's Av and 147th St, 1 year 22,000

WEIHER, William H., to the German Savings Bank of New York; w s of St. Ann's Av, 25 ft s of 147th St, 1 year 16,000

WEINSTEIN, Joseph, to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 676 Water St, installments 1,750

WHARTON, Edith N., and others, trustees, &c., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of New York; 737 Broadway, and 294 and 296 Mercer St, 5 years 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Rudolph, to Louis Kraushaar $304

BOOKSTAVER, Marcus B., to Mary A. Waters ..... Nom.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS of the New York City Trustees of Columbia College of the City of New York. 10

COX, Emma, and another, executors, &c., to Elizabeth Karutz and others 14,000

COX, Emma, and another, executors, &c., to Elizabeth Karutz and another 6,750

GEERY, Elizabeth F., to Mary M. Stone. Nom.

H. P. GOLDSCHMIDT & CO. to John W. Cochrane, executors, &c. 14,280

HAFT, Annie H., to Stanley W. Dexter, trustee ..... Nom.

HULBERT, Edith, to Frederick L. Durland 1,000

JENCKES, Francis M., to Theodore G. Stein 6,496

LANZER, John, to William A. Martin ..... Nom.

LORD, John T., trustee, to B. G. Boileau ..... Nom.

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Louis Lese 4,500

MERCANTILE TRUST AND DEPOSIT Company of Baltimore, trustee, &c., to Samuel Lichtenstein 10,256

O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to John F. Steeves 425

ROSE, Hudson P., to Catharine A. Andrew 448

ROSENBLUTH, Emma, to Henry D. Goodman 6,000

SCHLESINGER, Adolph, to Max Weiss. Nom.

SUTTON, Marie L., and others, executors, &c., to Marie L. and Carrie L. Sutton. Nom.

SPEIER, Francis, Jr., to Joseph Putzel. Nom.

SOLOMON, Marx, to B. Galewski ..... Nom.

SULLIVAN, Mary, to Hyman Sonn and another 1

TREMBERGER, Helene, to William A. Martin ..... Nom.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF New York to H. P. Goldschmidt & Co. 14,150

WEINSTEIN, Joseph, to J. L. Buttenwieser ..... Nom.

WEINSTEIN, Annie, to Joseph Weinstein. Nom.

WELTERER, William, to William R. Rose and another 6,000

WILCOX, Franklin A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company 500

WILLIAMS, Thomas, to Henry Overington 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 1,213, and 33 to 37 West 29th St; New York Metal Ceiling Company against Weber & Fields, owners; Edward J. Reynolds, contractor 325

5TH AV, n e corner of 118th St, 100x100; Philip Brown against Mrs. Eastman and James Butler, owner; W. H. Fiero & Co., contractors 25

23d ST, 136 West; M. H. Mercer & Co. against William Zeigler, owner; Charles Andrews Building Company 250

57TH ST, 429 East; Joseph Kaplan against Elizabeth A. Hartog, owner and contractor to Friedman Hart 125

236TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100; E. M. Pritchard & Son Company against F. H. and Mary A. O'Toole, owners; John H. Parker, contractor 577

Lis Pendens.

COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, 212.10 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Joseph Hlawatsch against Hilda Johansen and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wager & Acker.

FRONT ST, 232 and 234; Department of Buildings against John H. O'Rourke and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. M. Mayer.

ROAD from Fordham to West Farms, s w s of Lots 95 and 96, map of South Belmont, 115.8x 55x100x116.5; The Henry Huber Company against John F. Dowd, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. W. Eaton.

WEST END AV, s w corner of 71st St, 52.5x64x 52.5x62.3; Department of Buildings against Caroline Hartwell, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. M. Mayer.

ZULETT AV, s s, 100 ft e of Mapes Av, runs e 617x s e 180x s w 108.8 to Cornell Av, x w 448x n 100x w 50x s 100 to Cornell Av, x w 100x n 200 to Zulett Av and beginning; Charles H. Van Beheen and another against Rosa and Julius E. Steiber, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hayman & Rosenthal.

3D AV, n e corner of 93d St, 25.8x90; Charles P. Curtis and others, trustees, &c., against Isaac Mayer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hays & Greenbaum.

5TH AV, e s, 20.2 ft s of 130th St, 18.6x110; Townsend Wandell, executor, &c., against Emma J. and Paul H. Keller, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. W. Butts.

30TH ST, n s, 430 ft w of 5th Av, 20x98.9; Mary H. Curtiss against Octavia A. Moss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. C. Blanke.

33D ST, 165 East; Emma R. Wood against Susan Fennelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

64TH ST, 317 West; Department of Buildings against Cornelius J. Walke, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. M. Mayer.

75TH ST, 171 East; John C. Boettner against Rachel Redelsheimer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Kugelman.

89TH ST, s s, 27.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 36x 100.8; the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank against Rosa H. Kahn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. E. Losey.

111TH ST, 134 West; George W. Crossman and another, trustees, &c., against Alice Davies and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Smith.

111TH ST, 128 West; George W. Crossman and another, trustees, &c., against William A. Soles and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Smith.

112TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 170x 100.11; Cornelius M. Breen against John Hallahan and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. J. Gleason.

118TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; William W. McLaughlin against Virginia Brugnelli and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

133D ST, 536 and 538 West; Department of Buildings against Herman Scheidberg, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. M. Mayer.

135TH ST, s s, 250.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.2x 99.11; Sophia E. Beach against Jacob B. Weinberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) Rose & Putzel.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 113—George W. Harrison, appellant, vs. Pedro Perea, administrator, &c., and 497—Pedro Perea, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. George W. Harrison.—Argument continued by Neill B. Field for Perea, administrator, and concluded by W. B. Childers for Harrison.

No. 127 (substituted for No. 114)—Ogden City, appellant, vs. James C. Armstrong et al.—Argued by R. H. Whipple for the appellant and by E. M. Allison, Jr., for the appellees.

No. 115—The Hartford Fire Insurance Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.—Argument commenced by Charles A. Clark for the plaintiffs in error.

To-day's call: Nos. 115, 121, 114, 128, 129, 130, (and 131,) 133, 134, 135, (and 136, 137, and 138,) 139.

Calendar for Friday, Nov. 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. General calendar.

10—Sigafus vs. Porter.
13—Eastman Co. vs. Getz.
14—Mulvanna vs. steamship Anchoria.
15—Clancy vs. steam tug George S. Shultz.
16—Serviss vs. Ferguson.
17—New York News Pub. Co. vs. de Freitas.
18—Stahl vs. steamship Niagara.
19—Johnson vs. same.
20—Campbell vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
24—Berry vs. Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar.

1—Fuller vs. Underwood.
2—Benedict vs. Moore.
3—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
4—Welshach Light Co. vs. American Gas Control Co.
5—Schofield vs. Anderson.
6—In re Seiner.
7—In re Price.
8—Bruhees vs. Boyar. Cases Noticed.
9—U. S. vs. Fowler.
10—Hess vs. J. Blen & Co.
11—Hirschel vs. McKibben.
12—Phoenix Nat. Bank vs. Enterprise Co.
13—Goddard vs. Rhoads.
14—Callahan vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
15—Phoenix Nat. Bank vs. Enterprise Co.
16—Symon vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
17—Mackie vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

2102—Haulenbeck vs. U. S.
2320—Fleming C. & B. Co. vs. same.
2351—U. S. vs. Wagner.
2288—Same vs. Foerster.
2466—Frasse vs. same.
2184—Wilkens vs. same.
2537—U. S. vs. Lorsch.
2577—Wotton vs. U. S.
2580—Goldman vs. same.
2636—Gillespie vs. same.
2401—Wilmerding vs. same.
2157—U. S. vs. Stratton.
2625—Wilderman vs. U.S.
2570—Schulze Berg vs. same.
2221—U. S. vs. Van Blankensteyn.
2407—Veit vs. U. S.
2273—Bour vs. same.
2606—Hazard Mfg. Co. vs. same.
2236—Rogers vs. same.
2452—U. S. vs. Wolff.
66—Pickhardt vs. U. S.
1107—Bacharach vs. U.S.
1077—Worthington vs. same.
2135—Richards vs. same.
2140—Johnson vs. same.
2358—Toplitz vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 o'clock in Room 47 Post Office Building. Equity calendar.

72—Union Trust Co. vs. Wooster.
7—Sedgwick City Bank vs. Herrig.
8—Same vs. Meyer.
6—Crimmins vs. Kelsey.
55—American Graphophone Co. vs. Walcott.
63—Sprague El. Ry. & M. Co. vs. Union Ry. Co.
67—American Graphophone Co. vs. Waldron.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

184—Curtis vs. steamboat Mary Powell.
178—Mackie vs. steamboat New Hampshire.
180—Red "R" S. S. Co. vs. North American Trans. Co.
36—Meyers vs. tug Vigilant.
161—Keany vs. tug Lyndhurst.
181—Hastorf vs. tug J. H. Cordts.
187—Ins. Co. of N. Am. vs. ship E. F. Whitney.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—In re Muller.
2—Trotta vs. Valenti.
3—Goldstein vs. Englisch.
4—Cameron vs. Wright.
5—State Trust Co. vs. Casino Co.
6—Crawford vs. McCarthy.
7—Kenny vs. Sykes.
8—Wetmore vs. Stromeyer.
9—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Co.
Non-enumerated Motions.
22—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Haffen.
27—Johnson vs. Haws.
24—In re Tamsen.
23—Mabon vs. D. G. Yuengling Bwg. Co.
18—People ex rel. Lazarus vs. Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy.
25—In re Withers.
8—In re Broadway Insurance Co.
20—Melcher vs. Kreiser.
6—Carpenter vs. Carpenter.
32—Snelling vs. Yetter.
34—King vs. Ross.
35—Lyons vs. Hamburger.
36—Johnson vs. Alexander.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Court—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—In re Seymour.
2—In re United Service Club.
3—Wilkinson vs. Armstrong.
4—Phil. & Read. Coal & Iron Co. vs. Wood.
5—Stephenson vs. Henderson.
6—In re Fowler.
7—Taylor vs. Taylor.
8—Di Lorenzo vs. Dragone.
9—In re Archer & Pancoast Mfg. Co.
10—In re Moss.
11—Messiter vs. Stevenson.
12—Mahon vs. Coyne.
13—Butler Brothers vs. Rock.
14—Gunthel vs. Strong.
15—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Livingston.
16—In re Crotona Park South.
17—Lamprecht vs. Lamprecht.
18—In re Merriam Co.
19—In re Jackson.
20—Jackson vs. Cole.
21—Western Nat. Bank vs. Faber.
22—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. vs. Morse.
23—In re Higgins.
24—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Ryan.
25—In re Bonner & Van Court.
26—Gordon vs. Distler.
27—McCarty vs. McCarty.
28—Knight vs. Enos.
29—Amster vs. Amster.
30—Paget vs. Iron Manufacturing Co.
31—Sullivan vs. Strahan.
32—Muehler vs. Tietjen.
33—In re John E. Connolly Co.
34—Hecht vs. Doyle.
35—Bradley & Currier Co.
36—Hall vs. Hall.
37—People, &c., vs. Wilson.
38—In re Barry.
39—Margullo vs. Sachs.
40—Merritt vs. Williamson.
41—Bryan vs. Altieri.
42—Adams vs. Ball.
43—Reilly vs. Reilly.
44—Trotta vs. Valente.
45—Lewis vs. Lewis.
46—Pohalski vs. Salomon.
47—Mc

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

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9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily —24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo, 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:10 P. M. Also for Kansas City and Denver, due 10:10 P. M. next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and **3:35** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and Divitts as far as Putnam and as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo Cleveland and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*9:15, 9:40 A. M. daily, (Sundays *8:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Round Brook and intermediate stations.

*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper for Detroit and Chicago.

*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and principal branches.

*2:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.

*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & S. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:55, 9:10 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gazé & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 1111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 8:30 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturdays.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR LINE.—7:55 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 4:55, 11:25 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 8:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:26, (Dining Car) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 6:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M. 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,823, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after Nov. 3d, 1897.

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Bethlehem and Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 9:00, 9:10 (10:40 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:35, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Quakake Junction, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Long Branch, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 5:38 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:32, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:55, 9:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)

Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

Additional trains for Philadelphia, from Whitehall St., week days, 6:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 8:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M., from Liberty St., 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:06 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Nov. 17, Noon | Teutonic, Dec. 15, Noon
Majestic, Nov. 24, Noon | Britannic, Dec. 22, Noon
Adriatic, Dec. 1, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 29, Noon
Germanic, Dec. 8, Noon | Germanic, Jan. 5, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 27
GAELIC.....Dec. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Dec. 18
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 28, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**

EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 6, Feb. 28
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Jan. 3, March 28
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Jan. 31, April 18

TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**

WARRIMOO, Nov. 22. AORANGI, Dec. 13.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates.

For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Our First-Class Tourist Steamers will leave CAIRO for the FIRST CATARACT:

Rameses the G't. Nov. 30 | Rameses the G't. Dec. 21
Rameses III.....Dec. 14 | Rameses .....Dec. 28

Weekly sailings thereafter. DAHABEEAHS and SPECIAL STEAMERS for private parties.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

SEMINOLE.....Saturday, Nov. 13
COMANCHE.....Monday, Nov. 15
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Nov. 17
ALGONQUIN.....Saturday, Nov. 20

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Nov. 16, 9 AM | Saale, Tu., Dec. 21, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., Nov. 30, 9 AM | Kaiser, Tu., Jan. 4, 2 PM
Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 9 AM
*Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tues., Nov. 23, 2 P. M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

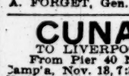
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*Kaiser W. II. Nov. 15, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normania, Nov. 30, 10 AM | *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
†Werra Nov. 27, 10 AM | †Ems, Dec. 18, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line to Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd.
37 Broadway, N. Y. | Oelrichs & Co., Agents. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE
Begins Feb. 26, 1898.
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Patria, Nov. 20, 2 P.M. | Prussia, Nov. 27, 8 A.M.
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....Nov. 17 | ST. PAUL.....Dec. 8
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 24 | ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 15
PARIS .....Dec. 1 | NEW YORK....Dec. 22

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Friesland, Nov. 17, Noon | Westernl'd, Dec. 1, Noon
Kensington, Nov. 24, 9 AM | Southwark, Dec. 8, 9 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, (Corinth Canal,) Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Another excursion at cheaper rates, and on the plane of personally conducted tours, has been arranged, per s.s. COLUMBIA, to leave Hamburg February 12 and Genoa February 21, 1898. Duration, 54 days. For further particulars apply to

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

From Pier 42, North River, foot Morton St.

LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Nov. 13, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Berard, Sat., Nov. 20, 10 A. M.

Rates of passage: First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Buffet parlor car seats free; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Camp'a, Nov. 18, 7:30 AM | Etruria, Dec. 4, 2 PM
Umbria, Nov. 20, 1 PM | Camp'a, Dec. 11, 6:30 AM
Lucania, Nov. 27, 7:30 AM | Umbria, Dec. 18, noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

GREENWICH STREET, NO. 743 AND PERRY Street, No. 116.—Supreme Court. City and County of New York.—WILLIAM CARLOUGH, plaintiff, against PHOEBE CARLOUGH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fifteenth day of July, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, do hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street at the northwesterly corner of a lot of ground now known and designated as No. 741 Greenwich Street, formerly belonging to David R. Demus, which point is distant one hundred and twelve (112) feet five (5) inches, or thereabouts, northerly from the northeasterly corner of Greenwich and Perry Streets, and running thence easterly along the said lot No. 741 Greenwich Street on a line drawn at right angles with Greenwich Street, or nearly so, fifty-seven (57) feet two (2) inches, and thence easterly on a line drawn parallel with Perry Street, or nearly so, thirty-six (36) feet nine (9) inches to a lot of land now or late belonging to one Blakely; thence northerly along the said last mentioned lot and in a line drawn at a right angle with Perry Street, or nearly so, about twelve (12) feet and six (6) inches to the corner of said Blakely's lot; thence westerly on a line parallel with Perry Street, or nearly so, about eight (8) feet to a lot of land now or late the property of one Beebe; thence northerly and along said Beebe's land about four feet to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence westerly along the southerly side of said Beebe's land, lot, and now or lately belonging to J. W. Crouch, on a line drawn at a right angle with Greenwich Street, or nearly so, to the easterly side of Greenwich Street, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Greenwich Street to the point or place of beginning. Being the premises known and distinguished as No. 743 Greenwich Street, in this city, and the same premises conveyed to Henry Carlough by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,027 of Conveyances, Page 359, on March 26th, 1887.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Perry street, distant ninety-six (96) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Perry and Hudson Streets; thence running southerly and parallel with Hudson Street, fifty-seven (57) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Perry Street, or nearly so, about twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Hudson Street forty-eight (48) feet to Perry Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Perry Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the premises known and distinguished as No. 116 Perry Street, in this city, and the same premises conveyed to Henry Carlough by Cornelius Johnson and wife by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 998 of Conveyances, Page 53, on October 19, 1855.—Dated New York, October 22, 1897.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

FRANK H. SMILEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
RONALD K. BROWN, Defendant's Attorney.
EDWIN M. DANIEL, Guardian ad litem.
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427 CHERRY STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New York.—MOSES ALLEN STARR, WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, and JONATHAN J. BROOME, as executors of the last will and testament of Egbert Starr, deceased, plaintiffs, against Benedict A. Klein and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourth day of November, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by Solomon DeWalltearss, auctioneer, on the 30th day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, namely: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Cherry Street, and distinguished on the map of certain lots in said ward belonging to Edward W. Laight, Henry Laight, and others, made by John T. Ludlam, City Surveyor, dated May 27th, 1821, and intended to be filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York marked and designated thereon by the name of "Ed. W. Laight," and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Cherry Street distant about one hundred feet and four inches westerly from the southwest corner of Cherry and Jackson (formerly Walnut) Streets, running thence southerly on a line parallel with Jackson Street and part of the way through a party wall about ninety-two feet and six inches to a line drawn parallel with Water Street, at a distance of one hundred feet therefrom and to a point in said line distant one hundred feet westerly from Jackson Street; running thence westerly along said line twenty-five feet, thence northerly about ninety feet and seven inches to the southerly side of Cherry Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Cherry Street twenty-five feet and one inch to the point or place of beginning. Being the same more or less. Said premises being known as street No. 427 Cherry Street.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1897.

PORTE V. RANSOM, Referee.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—Katharine R. Jackson et al., as executors of the last will and testament of WILLIAM H. JACKSON, deceased, plaintiffs, against TERENCE KANE and MARY KANE, his wife, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of October, 1897, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 27th day of October, 1897, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Friday, the nineteenth day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five (325) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street with the easterly line of Lenox Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of block; thence running easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Fortieth Street two hundred feet; thence running southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and thence running westerly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street two hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1897.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Plaint

NAVAL EXPERTS IN SESSION

New Inventions Discussed at the Meeting of Marine Architects and Engineers.

WATER-TIGHT DOOR PROBLEM

Defects of Ordinary Appliances and Advantages of the Long-Arm System Described by William B. Cowles--Other Papers Read.

The fifth general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers began yesterday morning in the auditorium of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at 12 West Thirty-first Street. John C. Kafer presided, and among those present were Charles H. Cramp, F. T. Bowles, Naval Constructor, United States Navy; Miers Coryell, William Barnum Cowles, Irving Cox, F. L. Du Bosque, William F. Durand, Henry S. Epes, Warren E. Hill, Charles A. E. King, Charles D. Mosher, Lewis Nixon, H. B. Roelker, Thomas T. Ruhm, H. N. Stevenson, Stevenson Taylor, Frederick N. Wheeler, A. Cary Smith and W. P. Stephens.

The following officers were elected: President: Clement A. Griscom; Vice-Presidents: F. M. Bunce, Charles H. Cramp, Philip Hichborn, Charles H. Loring, T. W. Hyde, William H. Webb, George W. Melville, George W. Quintard, Irving M. Scott, E. A. Stevens, Frank L. Fernald; Members and Associate Members of the Council: Francis T. Bowles, French E. Chadwick, Washington L. Capps, James E. Denton, William F. Durand, Edward Farmer, H. T Ganse, Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, William H. Jacques, John C. Kafer, Frank B. King, Frank E. Kirby, W. M. McFarland, Jacob W. Muller, Lewis Nixon, John F. Fankhurst, C. H. Peabody, Harrington Putnam, William T. Sampson, Horace See, E. Platt Stratton, Stevenson Taylor, and George E. Weed.

Thanks to British Institution.

A resolution presented by Charles H. Cramp was adopted unanimously. It read as follows:

Whereas, The British Institution of Naval Architects, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen's reign, invited this society to join with it and like organizations of other countries in an International Congress of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, and

Whereas, The possibilities of hospitality and courtesy were exhausted by the British Institution toward the representatives of this and like organizations elsewhere who were its guests, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers do offer to the British Institution this expression of its profound sense of the courtesy extended and of the hospitality lavished, and

Resolved, That a suitably engrossed copy hereof be sent by this society to the British Institution through its President, the Earl of Hopetoun.

A resolution presented by Jacob W. Miller, Captain of the New York Naval Militia, expressing the society's appreciation of the chivalrous character and knightly loyalty of the late Admiral Richard W. Meade, who was a Vice President of the society, was adopted by a standing silent vote.

Long Arm System for Water-Tight Doors.

"Water-Tight Bulkhead Doors and the Long Arm System on the United States Steamship Chicago," by William Barnum Cowles, was the first paper discussed. Mr. Cowles told of his experience "with the awkward and cumbersome gear which had to be used for operating the gates and cocks in the magazine," when rearranging the magazine of the Brooklyn, and which first brought him face to face with the water-tight door problem. After three years' study of the subject he concludes that "water-tight doors which do not belie the name will open and close again tight under a head of water, will close tight through a doorway full of coal, and are operated by a system rendering them safe for the ship and safe for the attendant."

Before explaining how his system worked, Mr. Cowles gave some facts about the water-tight fittings on the battleship Massachusetts. On that vessel there are 272 water-tight compartments, 354 water-tight bulkhead doors and hatches, and 294 valves, making altogether 648 water-tight doors, hatches, and valves.

The swinging passage doors on hinges are of steel plates, and cannot be closed against a rush of water. The sliding door is more complicated, and, according to Mr. Cowles, "the usual provision for closing the door is several pairs of brawny arms, sundry cuss words, a shovel, a maul, a monkey wrench," and the time occupied from two to fifteen minutes.

By the "long arm system," of which Mr. Cowles is the originator, and which is in operation on the Chicago, the doors, hatches, and valves are arranged in groups, and each group is worked from a central switchboard. These boards are assembled at one or more central stations, and worked by an operator "independently, with precision and full knowledge, with reasonable and safe rapidity, and with ample power."

The paper closed with a detailed technical description of the invention.

Lewis Nixon read the next paper, which was about regulations for loading vessels. It gave the rules of the British Board of Trade and of different boards of underwriters.

Torpedo Boat Desiderata.

A paper on "Torpedo-Boat Design" was read by Assistant Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmor, United States Navy. The torpedo boat, said Mr. Gillmor, made its appearance in the war of the rebellion, and, although it was originated in this country, the European powers have all gone ahead of this country in building these boats. Mr. Gillmor showed how the speed of the boats had been increased, and sketched briefly what he thought a sea-going torpedo boat should be.

"It is imperative that it should be seaworthy and possess the following features: An efficient torpedo armament, a gun armament sufficiently powerful for an attack upon other torpedo boats, high speed, sufficient coal capacity, and good manoeuvring qualities."

He submitted two designs—one for a boat 141 feet and one of 90 feet on the water line. The speed of the big boat would be twenty-six knots, and the cost of its construction would be $100,000. The smaller boat would run twenty-two knots an hour and cost from $25,000 to $30,000.

A. F. Yarrow, the English builder, also made a few remarks about torpedo boats.

Prof. W. F. Durand of Cornell University read a paper entitled "An Experimental Study of the Influence of Surface on the Performance of Screw Propellers."

Prof. Cecil H. Peabody submitted a paper on "Progressive Speed Trials of the Boston Police Boat Guardian."

A paper by C. E. Wheeler, "The Commerce of the Great Lakes," was placed on file, as Mr. Wheeler was unable to be present.

After to-day's session a banquet will be held at Delmonico's.

ACCUSED OF EXTORTION.

Marked Bills Found in the Possession of Alleged Blackmailers.

Charles Koch of 118 West One Hundred and First Street, editor of The Retail Grocers' Advocate, published at 123 Reade Street, and Alfred Marks of 305 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, an advertising agent for the same paper, were arrested yesterday on a charge of extortion preferred by Mr. Sperry of the firm of Sperry & Hutchinson, dealers in notions at 320 Broadway. In Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon the men were remanded until to-day for examination.

Mr. Sperry alleged that Marks called upon him a few days ago and said that an article derogatory to the firm had been prepared for Koch's paper, but could be suppressed for $1,500. Later the amount was raised to $2,000, and this sum Mr. Sperry paid over to the two men in marked bills yesterday morning in a Worth Street restaurant, Koch receiving $1,500 and Marks $500. In the interval between the first demand and the payment of the money Mr. Sperry had communicated with his attorneys, Weeks & Battle, who had notified Capt. McClusky. Detectives Reim and Hughes followed Mr. Sperry and the two men to the restaurant, and when Koch and Marks came out they were arrested. The marked bills paid them by Mr. Sperry were found when the men were searched at Police Headquarters

You know
that cake and biscuit made with Royal Baking Powder are free from alum and all impurity. You would not feel quite sure in using any other brand.

LEGAL NOTES.

AGREEMENT FOR NEGOTIATION OF LOAN.—Mrs. Kate T. Woolsey, wishing to obtain funds with which to pay certain taxes which were a lien upon lands owned by her in Long Island City, executed an agreement by which she commissioned Frank W Scutt, a broker, to obtain a loan of $85,000, which was to be secured by a mortgage upon the premises, the agreement providing that out of the commission which she agreed to pay the broker, "all searches of title and incidental expenses were to be paid, except the procuring of the tax bills, which expense, if any, I will pay." In a suit by Scutt against Mrs. Woolsey to recover his commissions, the Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given below for the plaintiff, holding that she was not justified in refusing to accept the loan because a bank with which the broker had placed the loan had not obtained searches or estimates showing the exact amount of the taxes, so that she might know whether the loan would provide her with funds adequate for their discharge, as under the agreement the duty of obtaining the tax bills was incumbent upon her. The Court held that the fact that the condition of the proposed mortgage required the loan to be paid in three years, the terms specified in the agreement authorizing the broker to secure the loan, and the condition of the bond required it to be paid in one year, in the absence of objection made at the time, and of the attention of the parties being called to the matter, did not justify Mrs. Woolsey's refusal to accept the loan.

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CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Flora L. Ray, who owned premises in Hempstead, access to and the enjoyment of which she claimed had been injured by the construction of the New York Bay Extension Railroad Company's road, brought an action against the company in which the Supreme Court adjudged that the railroad was guilty of erecting an obstruction to her premises. The court awarded judgment in her favor for $500 damages, and directed the removal of the obstruction, unless the company should pay $2,000 within sixty days, or should in this time construct a proper crossing over or under its road, and institute condemnation proceedings to acquire the land in question. The railroad took no appeal from this judgment, paid the $500, and constructed a crossing, but failed to remove the obstruction or institute condemnation proceedings. The company was thereupon adjudged guilty of contempt of court, and a fine of $250 was imposed. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, has affirmed this order, holding that the railroad company was guilty of contempt of court and could not dispute the validity of the former mandate of the court, upon an appeal from the order imposing the fine in subsequent proceedings taken by the owner of the premises.

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IMPRISONMENT FOR NON-PAYMENT OF COSTS.—Last April the Surrogate's Court in this city adjudged J. Lee Humfreville of a contempt of court, and directed that he be committed to the common jail until he had paid the fine imposed for failure to pay costs directed by decree of that Court. The order was affirmed by the Appellate Division last July, the Court holding that the code, as now existing, has conferred that power upon the Surrogate. The Court of Appeals, by Judge O'Brien, recently directed a reversal. Upon an application to remove Mr. Humfreville from the office of executor and testamentary trustee under the will of Mary J. Havemeyer, the Surrogate, in May, 1896, revoked the letters testamentary issued to him and removed him from office, and he was directed to pay $625.72 costs, and for failure to pay these costs he was fined that amount. The Court of Appeals holds that section 2555 of the Code of Civil Procedure, authorizing the enforcement of certain decrees of a Surrogate's Court by proceedings for contempt, does not apply to decrees for the payment of costs only, and as to such a decree a Surrogate is subject to the general provisions of section 15, prohibiting imprisonment for non-payment of costs except in the cases therein specified. When the only payment of moneys directed by the decree removing an executor is costs, it cannot be enforced by imprisonment.

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GUARDIAN AND WARD.—Dorothea Loenard, who died in 1890 in Buffalo, by her will, after providing for some pecuniary legacies, among others, to Margaret and Herman Ruf, infants, gave the rest of her estate to her husband, John Loenard. Louis K. Purviance, the executor, when Loenard instituted proceedings in November, 1894, to compel him to account and pay over moneys received by him, and he was required to pay $3,606 to the infants for their legacies, was discovered to be insolvent, and he absconded. Purviance had previously paid Loenard $5,000, as residuary legatee, without authority of the court. The Buffalo Trust Company, which was appointed administrator with the bill annexed after Purviance had absconded, brought suit against Loenard to recover from him the moneys Purviance had prematurely paid him. Loenard's defense was that the legacies sought to be recovered were lost solely by the carelessness and inattention to duty of the Buffalo Trust Company, the guardian of the infants. The guardian was then brought in as party defendant, so that the Trust Company was both plaintiff, as administrator, and a defendant, as the infants' guardian. The judgment below in favor of the plaintiff has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which holds, Judge Gray giving the opinion, that the fact that the guardian remained passive for four years without instituting proceedings to compel the executor to account and pay over the legacy of the wards, when the estate was known to be amply sufficient for the payments required by the will, and the executor was believed to be solvent, did not constitute a defense to the residuary legatee in this action.

JUSTICE MOORE THRASHED.

Pounded with an Umbrella by a Woman on Account of a Real Estate Transaction.

Civil Justice William F. Moore of the Third District Court was attacked by a middle-aged woman at Sixth Avenue and Eleventh Street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The woman, who is the wife of Abraham Levon, a plumber and contractor of 293 East Fifty-second Street, was arrested by Patrolman White of the Mercer Street Station. She was accompanied to the Jefferson Market Court by her daughter, who is known in theatrical circles as Mary Penfield.

When arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth on the charge of disorderly conduct, Mrs. Levon declared that Justice Moore had struck the first blow, but the latter denied this, and declared that he did not know why Mrs. Levon had assailed him.

The woman said she once owned a house at 53 West Forty-fourth Street, and that Justice Moore, acting as her attorney, had sold the property and invested the proceeds in another house at 109 West Seventieth Street. By some process of law, which she did not understand she said she had been dispossessed from the latter house on Tuesday, and she had brought suit against Moore for $25,000.

The daughter testified that Moore began the fight on the street by attacking her mother. She called attention to a red spot on Mrs. Levon's cheek, and said that it was the mark of a blow inflicted by Moore. She declared that during the encounter Moore reached for his hip pocket as though to draw a weapon, and he only desisted when she shouted: "What are you going to do? Shoot my mother?"

Magistrate Wentworth discharged Mrs. Levon after warning her that if she had any grievance against Justice Moore she must seek remedy in the courts. Justice Moore refused to explain the details of the real estate transaction.

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THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY

Carrere & Hastings's Design for a Great Building Adopted by the Trustees.

SELECTED FROM THREE PLANS

Will Now Be Submitted to the Board of Estimate—Plan of the Structure Outlined by Director in Chief Billings.

From the three designs submitted in the final competition for a building for the New York Public Library—Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations—on the old Bryant Park reservoir site, the trustees have selected that prepared by Carrere & Hastings of 44 Broadway. This plan, according to the terms of the competition, is subject to such alterations and changes as may be deemed necessary or advisable by the trustees. It will be submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for final approval.

Messrs. Carrere & Hastings yesterday expressed great satisfaction at their success. They declined to enter the preliminary contest, and were subsequently invited with five other architects to compete with the six candidates selected after the first trial. The designs of the twelve participants in the final competition were passed upon by a jury formed by Walter Cook, Cass Gilbert, Edgar V. Seeler, John L. Cadwallader, Alexander Maitland, George L. Rives, and J. B. Billings, and the decisive choice was made from the drawings submitted by the successful firm and McKim, Mead & White and Howard & Cauldwell.

The Jury's Report.

The jury's report upon Carrere & Hastings's design (No. 11) says:

"In our judgment design No. 11 fulfills in a high degree all the requirements called for by the terms of the competition, and presents a consistent, skillful, and artistic solution of the practical and structural conditions. It is, moreover, direct and dignified in treatment and would give the City of New York an entirely satisfactory and practical working library and at the same time a beautiful and monumental building. It is distinctly the best of the designs submitted and of very exceptional merit in every respect. In its interior arrangement this design follows closely the plan outlined by the committee in the terms of competition.

"Design No. 11 has been referred to the Executive Committee to decide what, if any, changes are required, and until the committee reports the Trustees will not sanction any publication of the details of Carrere & Hastings's plan. Moreover, under the terms of the competition, not one of the designs can be exhibited without the consent of the authors.

At a meeting of the New York Library Club, held at the Jackson Square Branch of the New York Free Circulating Library, 251 West Thirteenth Street, Dr. John S. Billings, the Director of the New York Public Library, gave a description of the interior of the new building as it will probably be. Dr. Billings had plans of the interior drawn on a large scale which he showed to the club to illustrate his remarks. He said:

Outline of Plan.

"According to the plan, which will no doubt be followed with some slight modifications, the building will be 350 by 250 feet. There will be two public entrances. One of these, the show entrance, will be in the centre of the Fifth Avenue front. The other, which will be used more largely by the public, especially in Winter, will be in Forty-second Street, and will be an entrance to the basement, which, according to the specifications, must be two feet above the level of Forty-second Street.

The stack, which will accommodate 1,500,000 books, will be close to the Bryant Park side of the building. It will be 70 feet wide, and will extend to the top of the second story. The main reading room will be directly over the stack on the third floor.

"In the basement, directly in front of the Forty-second Street entrance, will be the lending room, with stacks to accommodate about 10,000 volumes. Opposite, on the Fortieth Street side, will be a driveway, where wagons may be loaded or unloaded for distant branches or for additions. All this space will be roofed with glass at about the middle of the first story, above that being a court open to the sky. In the basement, at the south end of the stack, will be a room where books on patents and patent law may be consulted. On the Fifth Avenue side there will be a restaurant for the staff, and also rooms for the janitor.

The Fifth Avenue Front.

"On the Fifth Avenue front the main entrance opens into the first floor. To the left is the children's room, 100 by 40 feet, in which will be the children's library. To the left of the entrance is a room of the same size, which will be devoted to periodicals and bound volumes of the hundred or so most frequently used The periodicals devoted to special branches will be kept in the main stack. On the same floor, at the north end of the main stack, will be a room for newspaper files and those wishing to consult them, and at the south end the receiving department of the library.

"On the second floor, at the north end of the stack, and corresponding to the room below, will be one for public documents, such as Congressional reports, &c. The Fifth Avenue side of the building is to be laid out in rooms for students in special branches. On the south side will be the director's office, the order room, and, over the receiving room on the floor below, the cataloguing room and accessions room.

"The reading room, on the third floor, will be divided by the delivery desk in the centre. It will be directly over the main stack, and will accommodate about 700 persons, allowing about twenty-five square feet of space to each. There will be large windows on the west side, and the room will also be lighted by electricity from either the sides or ceiling. In a large room at the entrance to the reading room will be a number of reference books, and about 850 drawers devoted to the catalogue. In rooms on the Fifth Avenue side of this floor will be placed the special collections. One of these rooms will be devoted to the Lenox picture gallery, another to the Stuart collection, and another to manuscripts.

Room for Extension.

"Although the library when built will appear as a complete and finished building, the plans leave room for considerable addition. The west side, next the stack, will be of wide stone piers and large windows, from which the stack will be lighted. When an addition is needed, without going outside the site of the reservoir, one may be erected 350 feet by 75 feet, in which a stack large enough to hold 2,000,000 books may be placed. Then, if in the future the library outgrows these bounds, it may be extended into Bryant Park with the permission of the city, which we think would be given.

"The boiler and electric lighting plant will be in a separate building, almost wholly under ground, on the Fortieth Street side. The material of which the structure is to be built has not been decided upon, though a bluish-gray limestone has been suggested."

"You win by a head"—by your boy's head—caps, all sizes, 25 cents.

They're the 85 cent kind; but we want you to remember our boys' hat department.

No danger of your forgetting our men's $3 Derby, $5 silk hat, $7 opera hat.

Whether you wear a dress suit five times a week or five times a year, one of our sort fills the place.

Our best is $44, the sewing is done by the best custom tailors' best workmen, between seasons.

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THE DISINFECTION OF BOOKS.

An Easy Way to Destroy the Disease Germs They Harbor.

A discussion on "The Disinfection of Books" was held before the New York Library Club at the Jackson Square Branch of the New York Free Circulating Library, 251 West Thirteenth Street, yesterday afternoon. About seventy members were present. Arthur E. Bostwick, the librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library and President of the club, presided.

In the discussion Dr. John S. Billings, the Director of the New York Public Library, was the principal speaker. Dr. Billings said, in part:

"At an investigation made by the State Board in Iowa three years ago it was found that six cases of scarlet fever were undoubtedly communicated through circulating library books. Other diseases may be communicated in the same way. There is not much danger of this from the edges of cards, although they are foul and filthy, and undoubtedly filled with bacteria, more especially with those of skin diseases. In order to prevent any possibility of the diseases through books it is necessary to destroy the bacteria.

"We cannot use the method of applying 210° Fahrenheit of dry heat. That would curl the leaves and injure the bindings. Much less can we apply 212° Fahrenheit of wet heat. We cannot apply a solution of corrosive sublimate or zinc chloride. The fumes of burning sulphur are both inadequate and undesirable.

"Two years ago when in Philadelphia I suggested to one of the fellows in the laboratory that it would be desirable to seek a new method. Formaline was known to be destroyer of bacteria, and he set to work on that. This can be purchased in a drug store, or may be made by burning methyl alcohol. A saucer of formaline, a book which had been infected with the bacteria of diphtheria, another with scarlet fever, and another with erysipelas were placed under a bell jar. The experiment showed that one cubic centimeter of formaline to 300 cubic centimeters of space would thoroughly disinfect any book in fifteen minutes."

SAILORS IN BATTLE DRILL.

Crew of the Massachusetts Clear for Action and Train Their Guns on an Imaginary Foe.

There was a battle drill at the navy yard yesterday, and while no shot or shell was fired, and no damage done the men of the battleship Massachusetts proved their skill in clearing ship for action.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the American flag was run up to the truck of the military mast of the Massachusetts. This was the signal that the battleship had accepted the challenge from an imaginary enemy. It was not long after the flag was run up that the boatswain's mates sounded their whistles and passed the word for the men to assemble at quarters. The officers of the ship, buckling on their swords, hurried from the ward room to their divisions. In less than five minutes the word was passed to clear ship for action.

Men came from all divisions, and the work of breaking away life boats and battening down battle hatches was begun. The deck was cleared in short order, and with the exception of the men and officers stationed at the small guns on the superstructure, in the fighting tops, and the officer on the bridge, no life was seen on the big fighting machine.

The small boats, unmanned, were dropped over the side of the vessel and toted about in the channel. The big guns in both fore and aft turrets were trained first on the cruiser Brooklyn, and then on the flagship New York. Every ship within range of the guns of the battleship was aimed at. The men in the fighting tops aimed the rapid-fire guns at the smaller craft in the channel. The battle lasted more than an hour, and the crew were put through the manoeuvres the same as if they were encountering an enemy on the high seas.

After the manoeuvres the ship was inspected by Capt. Higginson. This was the first time in many months that a ship's company has been drilled in battle manoeuvres at the navy yard.

CAPTAIN DIES AT SEA.

The Roanoke Arrives from Honolulu with Flag at Half Mast.

The big American ship Roanoke came into port yesterday 102 days out from Honolulu, flying her flag at half-mast, on account of the death at sea of her master, Capt. Joseph P. Hamilton. She was in command of First Mate Thompson, who, on the outward passage, was second mate.

Capt. Thompson reported that Capt. Hamilton had been suffering from a pimple on his back, and erysipelas set in, causing death. The Captain died Sept. 7 in latitude 45.01 degrees south, longitude 117 degrees west. His body was buried at sea.

The Roanoke is the largest wooden ship in the world, and belongs to Arthur Sewall & Co. Capt. Hamilton had been in command of her since she was built in 1892. He was about fifty-five years old, and went to sea first as a boy, his father having been a sea Captain in the old California trade. Capt. Hamilton was master formerly of the Herman and Undaunted, and for some years owned a jewelry store on Fulton Street. He leaves a wife and a son twenty years old, living in Brooklyn.

Would Aid a Polish Woman.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $75 to fit out and send a woman and her child to Poland, where they have relatives willing to receive them. The woman has been abandoned by her husband, is unable to support herself, and is in wretched health. Any money sent for the case to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Your Boys' Clothes,

If bought here, are bought of the maker; you pay one moderate profit, and receive a guarantee of satisfactory wear. If you pay less, elsewhere, it will be either

Because the material is undesirable, and will not give satisfaction;
Or because it is cheaply made up—in unwholesome places—perhaps;
Or the trimmings are not first-class;
Or for some other reason to be found in the poorer quality of the goods.

The well-known fit and finish for which our establishment is distinguished, adds nothing whatever to the cost.

Sailor Suits, $4.85 to $7.50.
Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $9.50.
Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $16.

STOUT BOYS need not go to the expense of having their clothes made to order, we can fit them correctly from our stock.

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Lion Institute, 18th St. and 5th Av.
FIRST DEMONSTRATIONS IN AMERICA.
LION'S
INFANT INCUBATORS,
SHOWING THEIR PRACTICAL WORKING WITH
LIVE BABIES.
Infants received from now on at institute.
Daily 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sunday included.
Admission, 25c. Family and season tickets, $5.

THE MEYER MURDER TRIAL

Damaging Testimony from a Witness that Meyer Admitted Killing Policeman Smith.

EVIDENCE NOT DISCREDITED

Police Captain Herlihy Swore that No Threats Were Used Against the Prisoner in Extracting His Admission of the Crime.

The temporary advantage gained on Wednesday by counsel for Fritz Meyer, now on trial for the murder of Policeman Smith on Oct. 26, was lost yesterday.

On Wednesday Lawyer O'Hare succeeded in shutting out any testimony as to a confession made by the defendant after his arrest. This he did by asserting that the confessions or admissions were secured by threats of personal violence or made while Meyer was in fear of the same.

Justice Fursman permitted Mr. O'Hare then to cross-examine closely every police officer to whom it is alleged Meyer talked, but, despite the most searching questions, no such state of facts developed and one confession was admitted.

Policeman Thomas F. Ryan was the first witness on the stand. He testified that he, with Policeman Conklin, arrested Meyer after he had jumped through the window of the schoolroom attached to the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer. He had not struck Meyer with his club nor had he ever seen any other officer do it. He also accompanied Meyer to the police court on Thursday morning, and there heard no threats made.

Police Captain Herlihy, in charge of the East Fifth Street Police Station, was next called. He had accompanied Meyer not only to the police court, but to the Coroner's office, and swore positively that no threats were made. That testimony decided Assistant District Attorney Carpenter, who has charge of the case, and he recalled Otto Dengler, whose testimony had been interrupted on Wednesday. Mr. O'Hare made strenuous objection, but Dengler was allowed to speak.

Dengler spoke very plainly, and was apparently calm. But the effect on Meyer was electrical. He dropped his stolid apathetic demeanor and leaned forward as if he did not want to lose a word.

"I had a talk with Meyer," testified Dengler, "in the ante-room of Coroner Hoeber's office. There were a number of people in the room, mostly policemen, I think. Meyer sat between Policemen Conklin and Ryan. Ishalf sat on a small table in front of him.

"After a time I asked Meyer what made him shoot Smith on Tuesday night. He answered that he didn't have anything especial against Smith, and to my further questioning said he had entered the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer about 7 o'clock. He sat quietly in the rear seat of the church until after a time he got a chance to sneak up in the gallery, and there he remained until after the clock of the church struck 11.

"Meyer said it was very dark then," continued Dengler, "but he had located the poor boxes when it was light, and without any trouble found the box on the side toward Avenue A." The next thing he knew he heard the sliding back of the bolts of the iron door leading to the rectory. Without waiting an instant, he said, he turned and ran down the aisle in which he was, and opened the door leading into a dark passageway. He thought he was safe there, but hearing the approach of the pursuers he ran down the passageway into the school room. There he found himself penned in, and so turned just as Policeman Smith entered the school room.

"What are you doing here?" asked Smith. "But Meyer never answered," there Dengler paused while every person in the courtroom leaned forward.

"What did he say he did then?" broke in Mr. Carpenter.

"He said he shot twice. He said he would have shot anybody who tried to stop him."

That was the material part of the story, and all of Mr. O'Hare's questioning did not make Mr. Dengler vary his testimony.

With the confession admitted in evidence, Mr. Carpenter then set out to prove that Meyer's crime in addition to the shooting was burglary, in order to establish the shooting in the commission of a felony.

Brother William, Fred Kraemer, and Miss Anna Hammo, who are connected with the church, swore that the church was locked securely on the night of the shooting. Every window was securely fastened, so that when Meyer escaped he was compelled to break out through a window. Mr. O'Hare fought every step bitterly, but each of the witnesses was unshaken in his story.

Dr. Nelson A. Pomeroy, Ambulance Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. John G. Gorman, Police Surgeon, were called to prove the fact that Policeman Smith died from the effects of the pistol wounds.

WILSON TOOK CARBOLIC ACID.

Was Employed in the County Treasurer's Office, Brooklyn.

George Wilson, thirty-five years old, an assistant bookkeeper in the County Treasurer's office of Brooklyn, was found dead yesterday afternoon in the bushes on President Street, near Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn. Beside his body was a bottle which had contained carbolic acid.

Wilson was unmarried, and lived with his mother at 535 Hancock Street. None of his friends can give any reason why he should have taken his life, unless because of ill health. He was in good circumstances, and his books are supposed to be in perfect order.

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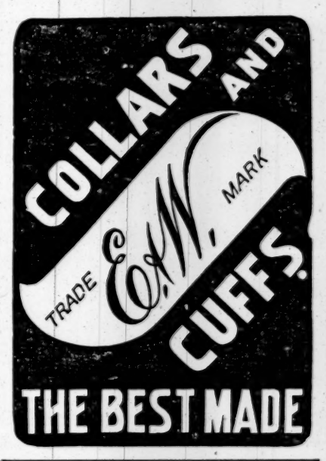
Glove Dep't

Complete lines of Long Suede and Glace Gloves for Theatre, Concert and Reception Wear

Will offer to-day

200 Doz. Ladies' 4-Button Glace Kid Gloves in Tans, Reds, Browns and Black, at 89 pr.

West 23d St.



REVIEW of BOOKS and ART
OF
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Features for
Saturday, Nov. 13th:

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward's "Story of Jesus Christ."
An Extended Notice from an Advance Copy of This Forthcoming Book by the Author of "The Gates Ajar."

Guy de Maupassant's Monument.
Its Unveiling in Paris and a Touching Story of His Mother.

Taine, Andre, Theuriet, and Others.
Mrs. John Sherwood's Reminiscences.

Dr. Peters in the Euphrates Valley Again.
Work Done There by the University of Pennsylvania's Expedition.

The Autumn Academy.
Press View of the Annual Exhibition to be Opened to the Public Next Monday.

In the Art World.
Events and Topics of Newest Interest in New York centres.

The Return of the Native.
A Second Paper Giving Impressions of New York After an Absence of Years. By Charles de Kay.

The Confessions of a Collector.
A Grandson of Hazlitt Tells Some of His Experiences.

Other Features.
Among these will be Recent Auction Prices, Letters to the Editor, Editorial Articles on Timely Topics, and Gossip of Books and Authors.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NOTICE
TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMUSEMENTS.

5th Ave. THEATRE, Broadway & 28th St. Edwin Knowles.....Manager. To-night at 8:30. Mat. Sat at 2. LAST TWO WEEKS MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE. NOV. 22, FAREWELL WEEK. Monday, Richard III.; Tuesday, Prince Karl; Wednesday, Merchant of Venice; Thanksgiving Mat., The Devil's Disciple; Evening, Beau Brummell; Friday, A Parisian Romance; Saturday Mat., Beau Brummell; Saturday evening, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Seats on Sale for Entire Engagement.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. MATS. WED. & SAT. GLAD HAND and VESTA TILLEY. Big bill! SUNDAY CONCERT. Big bill!

Football—Brown University vs. Famous Carlisle Indians, Polo Grounds, t'm'w, 3 P. M. Adm. $1.00; Grand Stand, $1.50. Reserved seats now on sale at all hotel theatre ticket offices.

Herald Sq. Th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."

14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Nights 8:15. Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last weeks. CUMBERLAND '81.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. & 8th Ave. Mat. Sat. McFADDEN'S ROW OF FLATS. N'xt W'k—Margaret Mather in Cymbeline.

Preliminary Announcement.
B. Altman & Co.
are pleased to notify their patrons and the public at large of their purpose to inaugurate a Novel Exposition of
RICH PERSIAN RUGS AND CARPETS.
Due notice will hereafter be given of the date of said event.
NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1897—FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON—1898. ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR. First Public Rehearsal, Friday, Nov. 12, at 2. First Concert Saturday, Nov. 13, at 8:15 P.M. SOLOIST: M. EUGENE YSAYE, his first appearance in America this season. PROGRAMME: Symphony, E minor, from the New World...Dvorak. Concerto for Violin, E flat major.....Mozart. Cadenza composed for the occasion by E. Ysaye. Dream Pantomime from "Haensel and Gretel."...Humperdinck. Concerto for Violin, E major.....J. S. Bach. Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger."....Wagner. Box Office open daily from 9 to 5. Reserved Seats, from 75 cents to $2. Boxes, containing six seats, $12 and $15. Admission, $1. Subscriptions for Eight Rehearsals or Concerts, for seats from $5 to $14; for Boxes $80 and $100. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

PROCTOR'S High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11. Chas. A. Stevenson. Felix Morris in "The Rose." LIVING PICTURES; Wm. Henry Rice, Minstrel; Lukens Bros., Acrobats; Annie Laughlin, Comedienne; 40 other stars. 25c., 50c.

PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St. & 3d Av. All Orch. 50c. All Balc., 25c. Res'd, John T. Sullivan, Wood and Shepard, Fisher and Carroll, Lina Pantzer, Northern Troupe; others. Aft., 1:30. Eve., 7. Shun speculators. Buy in adv.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. Every evening at 8:15, Mr. George Edwardes' Lovely Japanese Musical Comedy, THE GEISHA. New Version, New Music, New Dances, New Costumes, New Scenery, and Increased Chorus. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.

HORSE SHOW. THE HORSE SHOW. The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. TO-DAY for the sale of reserved seats for any single performance.

HORSE SHOW. A few choice arena and tier Boxes for sale at office of the National Horse Show Association, 16 East 23d Street.

BIJOU. Matinée Sat'y, 2 more nights. WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES. Next Week THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL. MAY IRWIN. Home again. Seats 4 weeks in advance.

WALLACK'S. Evenings at 8:15 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. MISS JULIA ARTHUR, Supported by Mr. Edwin Arden, in Frances Hodgson Burnett and Stephen Townesend's play, A LADY OF QUALITY. Thanksgiving Day seats now on sale.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d. At 8:15 to-night. Saturday Mat. SOTHERN ....AN ENEMY TO THE KING.... Next week: Mon., Tues. and Wed.: Enemy to the King. Thurs. mat. and eve.: Lady of Lyons. Friday and Sat. mat. and eve.: Lord Chumley. Nov. 23d—"The Princess and the Butterfly."

CARNEGIE HALL. SEASON 1897-1898. THE SUBSCRIPTION SALE for the afternoon and evening concerts of the Oratorio Society of N. Y., WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor, Now open at the box office, CARNEGIE HALL.

EDEN MUSEE. THE WORLD IN WAX. New To-Day THORN cutting up body of GULDENSUPPE. CINEMATOGRAPH. Every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. First Concert, Tuesday Evg., Nov. 16, at 8:15. THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON. Res. Seats $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CASINO! Last week of the Belle of New York. TO-NIGHT! Golf Night! Great Club Attendance! MON.—New Comic Opera, "1999." Seats Selling! Last 2 Nights Gorgeous Gayety! Last Mat. Sat.

HARLEM Opera House. NEXT WEEK THE FIRST BORN. Preceded by "A Night Session." THE LILIPUTIANS. The Fair in Midgettown. Extra Mat. Wed.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Denman Thompson and the Original Production of THE OLD HOMESTEAD. LAST TWO WEEKS. Mats. Wed & Sat. at 2. Eve., at 8:15.

To-night ANNA HELD. KOSTER & BIAL'S. MARIE LLOYD, Faust. ALICE ATHERTON, Ballet and foreign stars. Adm., 50c. Matinée Saturday.

Manhattan, B'WAY AND 33D ST. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. MISS FRANCIS OF YALE

Anthony Hope. Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th. Friday, Nov.